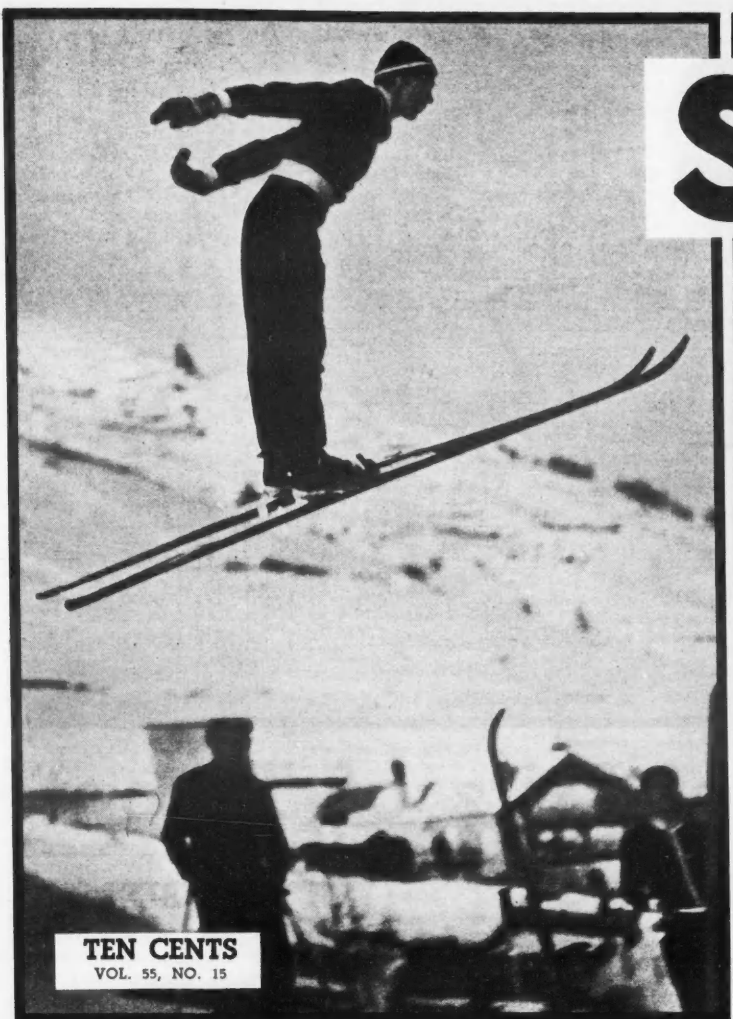
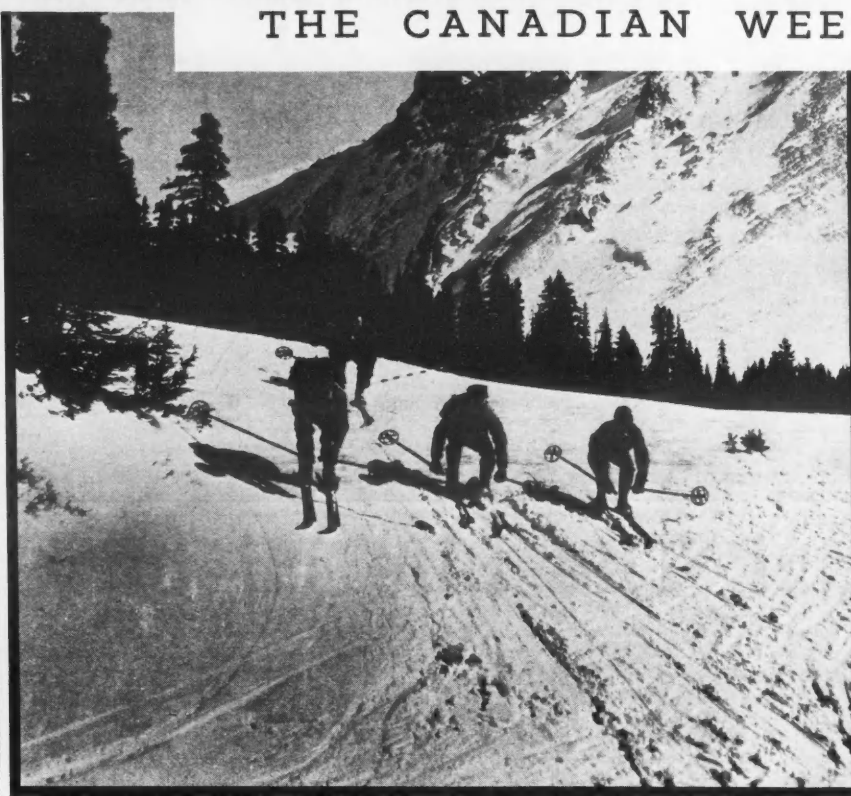


# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS  
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DR. MANION has not, up to the moment of writing, enlarged upon his statement that he will, if returned to power in the March election, constitute a "National" Government to carry on the affairs of this country during the war. It is probably better for the party which he leads that he should not enlarge upon it, for any attempt to sketch the details of such a project would inevitably suggest the grave difficulties which surround it, and might even have the effect of discouraging those of his followers who could reasonably expect a seat in a purely Conservative cabinet but who might be called upon to stay out of it in order to make room for the representatives of other parties who would be necessary in order to give it any claim to the title of "National". As it is, without detail and adornment, the proposal may make some appeal to those who think vaguely that a government in which various different kinds of political views are represented will be able to put more energy and more intelligence into the country's war effort than a government composed of members of one party alone.

SATURDAY NIGHT is entirely unable to share that feeling. If Dr. Manion should find himself in a position to form a Government after the election, we trust that he will form one composed of members of the Conservative party, that is to say, of persons accustomed to working together for common political ends, and animated by a common idea of what is in the best interests of Canada. We trust also that this supposititious Manion Government will find itself confronted by an equally united and coherent Liberal Opposition, equally anxious for the winning of the war, and determined to use all its energy and political skill in keeping the Government up to the highest mark of efficiency and energy of which it is capable.

We do not see much chance of any substantial desertions from the Liberal party even if it were reduced to the status of an Opposition. Ancient and historic parties, with good prospects of a return to power after a few years, are not so easily broken up in Canada as all that. And without a substantial adhesion of Liberals, Dr. Manion's party could not possibly describe itself as a National party. There is, however, no copyright on the name, and the Conservative party has changed its name so frequently in the last forty years that it will not be particularly surprising if it decides to change it again. It will still, however, be the Conservative party.

## Campaigns and Parliament

THERE is a curious passage in Mr. King's speech during the first and last day of the sixth session of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada, which perhaps sheds more light upon the contents of the Prime Minister's mind than other parts of it which have been much more generally discussed. This was his deprecation of "a political campaign in this Parliament" while war is going on at the front. He drew a careful distinction between a political campaign conducted on the hustings and one conducted in Parliament. People the world over, he said, would be prepared to make allowance for extreme statements made outside of Parliament in a public campaign. "They can understand political opponents speaking there in a different way than where they have the responsibility which rests upon members in this House."

This, it seems to us, is no more than saying that once an election campaign is in the offing the members cannot be trusted to observe the responsibility which rests upon them—that they will behave themselves in the House with the same latitude as if they were on the hustings. And not only does this seem to us to be a grave slur upon the character of the members, but it seems also to overlook the fact that the responsibility of Parliament is largely maintained by the fact that it possesses machinery, rules of order and rights of privilege, which exist for the express purpose of compelling members to act and speak responsibly. It is precisely because of this machinery that Parliament is the proper place in which to prepare the campaign which will ultimately be taken before the people on the hustings. Because of the lack of that preparation in Parliament, subject to the checks and counterchecks of parliamentary procedure, we regretfully but confidently expect the coming campaign on the hustings

to be one of the most irresponsible, the most violent, the most crammed with rumors and empty of concrete and demonstrable facts, of any that have been held in this country within human memory. And "people the world over" will have to form their idea—and so will Canadians—of the truth or otherwise of the allegations that will be bruited about, without their ever having been threshed out in the only place where full constitutional provision is made for threshing them out, namely on the floor of the House of Commons.

Every word of Dr. Manion's protest on that same historic day is valid, and is sound constitutional doctrine. "The place to have questions answered is here in Parliament. With the Parliament of Canada dissolved, how can I get information, without any returns, without any questions being answered? I do not expect that any of the Ministers will give me much help."

No; we do not expect that any of the Ministers will give any of us much help. They have placed themselves in a position where they do not have to.

## For Civil Liberty

ON PAGE 21 of this issue there will be found the text of a letter addressed to the leaders of the Federal parties by an exceptionally large and representative group of prominent citizens of Toronto and vicinity, urging an early consideration and revision by Parliament of the Defence of Canada Regulations and the Censorship Regulations adopted by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act immediately upon the outbreak of war, but never so far considered by the elected representatives of the people. The document is extremely moderate in tone, and embodies the fullest recognition of the necessity of a considerable amount of restriction upon individual liberty in time of war. It asks only that restriction be not greater than the necessities of war compel, and we regard it as highly significant that so large a number of prominent citizens have interested themselves in this matter of civil liberty sufficiently to go on record in a representation to the present Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition parties.

Some of the Regulations have been considerably modified for the better by amending Orders-in-

Council already, but they still make possible a very much more severe restriction upon the right of free speech, publication and assembly, than the corresponding Regulations in force in Great Britain. They will not of course do any harm so long as they are applied in a reasonable and moderate spirit; but laws for the restriction of the ordinary human liberties of a democracy should be such that they cannot be used for harmful purposes even by narrow, prejudiced and intolerant authorities. Indeed the protection of the citizens against the arbitrary acts of such authorities is the first duty of a free democracy.

## Plight of a Leader

AS WE go to press the *Globe and Mail* announces that Mr. Hepburn will take no part in the current Federal campaign; and at the same time most if not all of the twenty-six Liberal provincial members who supported him in his resolution of censure upon the Dominion Government are getting ready to support the men whose actions they have just censured. For the twenty-six there will be a certain measure of sympathy, for they have had very little responsibility for the position in which they find themselves. But with Mr. Hepburn the case is different, and it is difficult to see how he can continue to be regarded as a responsible statesman. Either he actually believes that the conduct of the war by the present Dominion Government is so bad that it ought to be kicked out and another Government substituted, which is the only possible meaning of the resolution which he introduced and compelled his followers to vote for, or he does not believe anything of the kind. If he does believe it, it is his obvious duty to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the general election and to share in the efforts to get the Government out and another Government in. If he does not believe it, his conduct in introducing the resolution was nothing more than a piece of irresponsible personal animosity.

Mr. Hepburn has gifts so great that the almost total waste of them owing to this lack of a sense of responsibility is one of the tragedies of our age. It must be remembered that his public career has included no opportunity for the development of a sense of responsibility. At Ottawa he was for several

## THE FRONT PAGE

### THE PICTURES

THE SKI SEASON IS AT ITS HEIGHT. These pictures were taken in Canada but they might have been taken anywhere in the world where there is snow and hills and valleys. They could have been taken in Finland, except that the skiers are not in military uniform and do not carry guns and hand grenades. The fact that they were taken in Canada is interesting because it was not so many years ago that there was little or no skiing in Canada. It was a European pastime about which one read and wondered. But of recent years Canada has become increasingly ski-conscious, until now it ranks with the major ski countries of the world.

years a sort of "Peck's Bad Boy" of the Liberal Party, conscious of his brilliance and aggressiveness, and resentful of the fact that he was unable to convince his leaders that he could be trusted in responsible positions. Although leader of the Opposition in Ontario for some time, he never sat in that capacity at Queen's Park, but did his leading from outside of the Legislature. With the aid of some trusty followers, two at least of whom he has since got rid of, he achieved a brilliant victory over a moribund Government, and reduced the Conservative party in the Legislature to a small and terrorized group which presented no real obstacle to Government legislation for several years. In the few years during which he has been in power he has completely reversed his policy on Separate Schools, Hydro, and several other important subjects. The Opposition has never been strong enough to bring home to the public mind the realization of these inconsistencies; and so far as the public has realized them it has forgiven him because of his charm, his audacity, and the pressure of these difficult times under which it supposed him to be laboring.

But this latest adventure into and retreat from the area of Federal business are a different matter. There was not much charm about the original adventure, and no pressure of economic necessity can be advanced to explain the retreat. Apparently Mr. Hepburn does not even propose to go to Australia while the thing blows over; and it would indeed be equivalent to an abdication if he left the Legislature in the middle of so difficult a session. And if he remains, the fun that Col. Drew will have with him will be practically unlimited. To have started a revolt against the King Government, to have dragged nearly all the Liberals in the Legislature into joining that revolt, and then to retreat from the battle at the first sign of resistance—this is not the sort of situation from which one can extricate oneself with a flippant word and a disarming smile. We hope that the *Globe and Mail* is wrong, and that Mr. Hepburn is going to be an aspirant for a seat in Dr. Manion's Cabinet of All the Talents—and All the Policies.

## Some Real Debating

COL. DREW put up a magnificent fight in the Ontario Legislature for the curtailment of the appalling latitude now given to taxing officials under the Ontario Succession Duties Act, which is once more being amended for the sixth or seventh time by the Hepburn administration. The tenor of this legislation now is that if the Provincial Treasurer says that an estate owes the Province a million dollars, it owes the Province a million dollars, whether there is a million dollars in the estate or not. Recourse to the courts is so hampered and handicapped as to be practically impossible if the Provincial Treasurer is determined to prevent it. Col. Drew received no answer to any of his denunciations of actual and possible cases of administrative tyranny under this Act, except the customary taunt that he is merely fighting to defend the riches of the well-to-do. But arrows of this kind do not stick well on Col. Drew, who has a well developed technique of throwing them back. He was ably assisted in this debate by Mr. Macaulay, and the results showed that two men working as a team are about twenty times as effective as either man working alone. Mr. Macaulay has in the past had to do all the debating for the Conservative Party in the Ontario Legislature, and the task has been rather too much for him. Now that he has a leader who can share it, he is making a much better showing.

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE terse communiques of Berlin, Paris and London—"No activity on the Western Front,"—may mean little or much. Alas, only future historians will be able to read between the Lines.

Leap Year 'tis, and so, in fine,  
Won't I be your Valentine?

—Old Manuscript's Inamorata.

Question of the (health) hour: "What's nutrition?"

With a deep blush, we have to record that Oscar, who is a shameless admirer of Madeline Carroll, the film star, has sent her a cosmic valentine.

The fundamental trouble with the world is not that the wrong people have all the money, it's that the wrong people have all the brains.

Russian prisoners confess to Finns they didn't know what they were fighting for.—*News Item*.  
Those unoriginal Russians.

Is there any truth in the rumor that the approaches to Parliament Hill are marked by the sign: Zone of Quietened?

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when the need of a censor arises, applicants must be able to prove they have a sense of humor.

At the present moment, Germany seems to be devoting all her energies to a consolidation of her lebensrumania.

The depressing fact about the whole business is that even if boundaries change, human nature never will.

Personally, we object to the censoring of political speeches on the air. They're dull enough as it is.

We hear that Premier King's friends are trying to dissuade him from his resolution not to make personal appearances. So there is apparently the possibility that he may yet make a coasting-to-coasting tour.

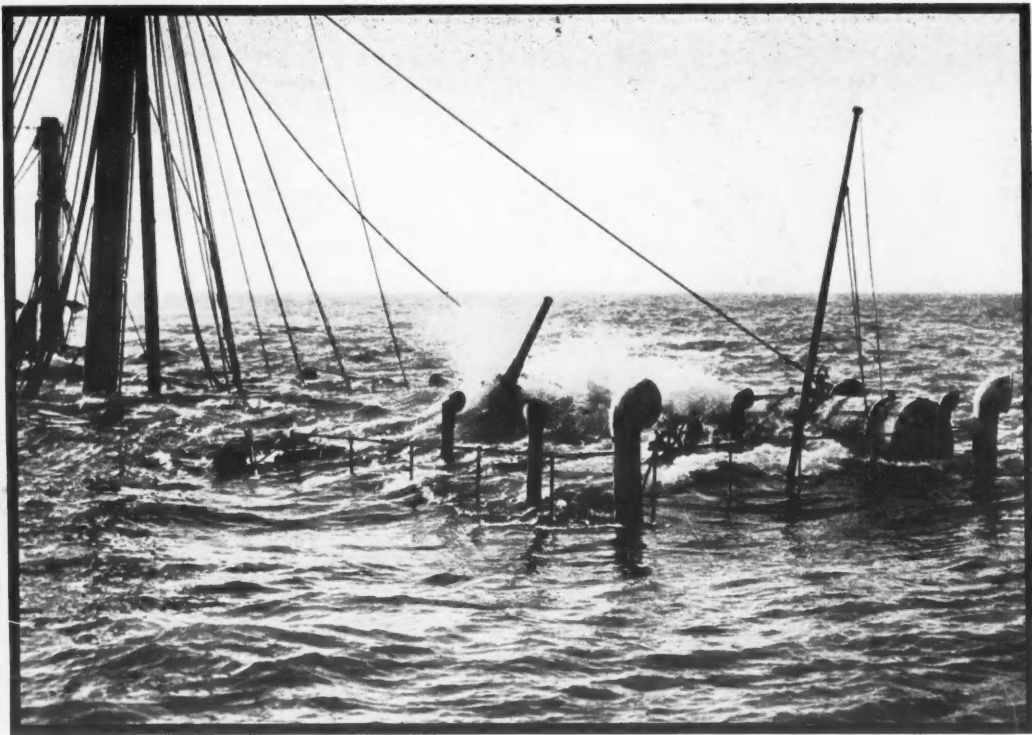
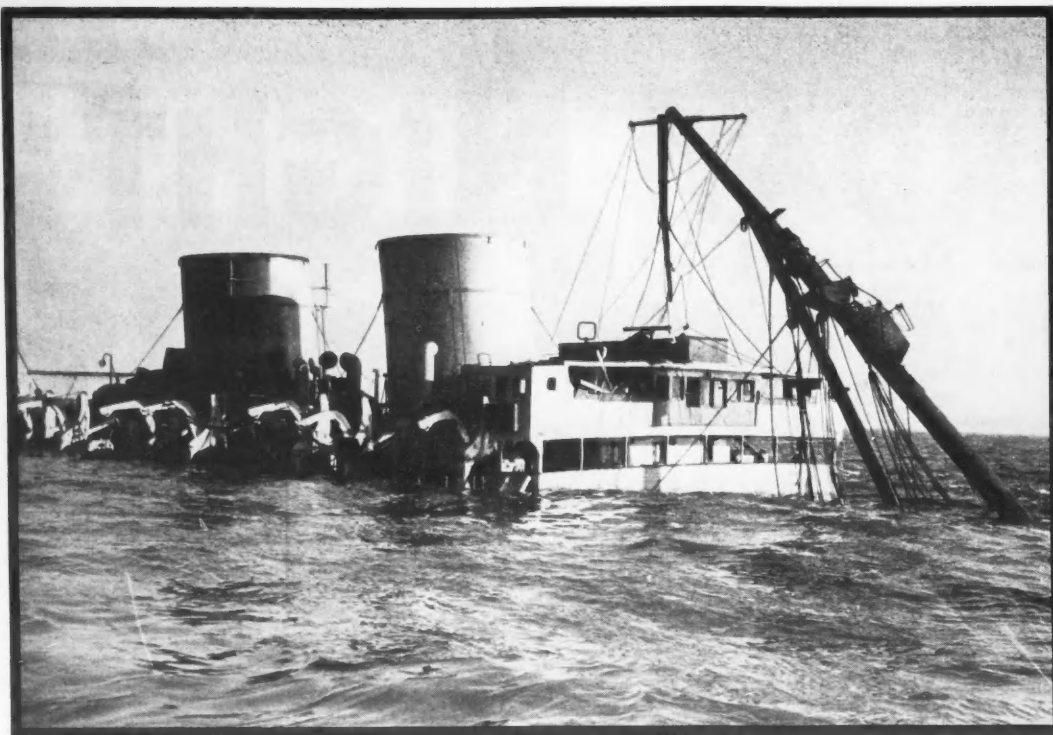
The Germans are certainly a long-suffering people. They put up with ersatz butter and ersatz civilization.

American journalists continue to give extraneous advice to the belligerents. What fun it must be to sit on the aside-lines.

The war has still to be actually engaged. Up to the present time all that Hitler has offered us is the throat of war.

Esther says that she's personally sending herself a comic valentine this 14th so that she can have the satisfaction of calling at least one person up and giving her a piece of her mind.





## Making a Nazi: The Life History of Fritz of Toronto

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

*What is it that makes men into Nazis? This article, by a Canadian soldier of the last war who in 1931 knew some of the men who are now typical Nazis of fairly high rank may shed some light on that problem. It shows that belief in force, hatred of the Jews and of Christianity (for its Jewish elements), and skill in gang warfare are not things of a few years' growth, but date back to the terrible years of 1914-18.*

"IN BATTLE the German army flame-thrower of the Great War could project a heat of 3000 degrees centigrade at fifty feet distance," commented Fritz in 1931. "This was made possible by a secret formula developed by the chemical branch of the Great General Staff. I commanded a platoon armed with them for several months. And they had to be tough soldiers—shock troops—to be any good. When we appeared every enemy rifle, trench-mortar, machine-gun and field gun in range concentrated their fire on us."

In front of an open fire on a winter's night in Toronto nine years ago it was good indoor sport to discuss the war with one who had worked on the other side of no-man's-land.

"How about the tanks, Fritz? Did any appear on your front?"

"Yes, several times, and I owe my Iron Cross of the Second Class to one of them."

"It was during the last hundred days of the war. They approached with speed. I was armed with hand-grenades and a rifle. It is a terrible feeling of helplessness that grips you. A pea-shooter is just as effective on a tank as a rifle fire. I went flat into the bottom of a shell-hole and the tread of the tank passed over leaving plenty of room for me in the bottom. As it went over I bound three hand-grenades together, pulled the string on one, and placed the bundle on the ascending tread of the tank as it cleared the shell-hole. They exploded before the tread started going down at the far end and blew out three caterpillar plates. With this side out of action the tank started travelling in a circle. Our field guns did the rest."

A job like this was worth at least an Iron Cross of the Second Class. But what is the story of Fritz? It is the story of National Socialism in Germany since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Here is an outline supplied in detail by him to 1931, and completed for the whole twenty years from two reliable sources.

### March of Adventure

This night in 1931 Fritz was a guest at a home in North Toronto. It was an agreeable change from the cheap room in a lodging house on lower Sackville Street which he shared with a German comrade. Imperial German Army officers were reputed to be unwilling to soil their hands, but in this tough winter of depression unemployment Fritz shovelled snow, tended furnaces, cleaned cellars, and thus paid his way. He conducted himself industriously with these and, latterly, with better paying jobs during two years' residence in Toronto, but actually he was merely marking time here in a march of adventure which began in 1919 after demobilization in the Rhineland.

During the early days of the occupation of the Rhineland the French forces were harassed by gangs of young demobilized Germans. Sentries were surprised and beaten up, outposts were raided by armed bands, sabotage abounded. This took the form of blowing up bridges and wrecking trains within the occupied area, and telegraph and telephone communications seemed to be always in trouble.

Two or three of these groups operating by night achieved a national reputation for the trouble they caused the French, and of one of these Fritz was a member. Guerrilla warfare of this kind provided excitement for many months until he joined the Free Force in Silesia to arrest Czech, Polish and Bolshevik penetration. But when the Polish and Czech grasp tightened on the erstwhile German territories Fritz and his fellow hotheads were attracted on patriotic grounds to a German gospel preached by a new prophet from Austria named Adolph Hitler.

Here was an enthusiast with a message of redeemed Germany, delivered with a fire, force and passion no German in public life could equal. And in those early days when the membership of National Socialism was small Fritz became one of the inner circle. He shared the risks in raids on communist meetings, the responsibility of organizing public meetings for the Nazis and the enrollment of new members. Heil Hitler! Here was a program and a method of realizing it by force of which he knew all the moves. Trained in violence since eighteen years of age, he found brawls in opposition meetings and scraps with rival groups in the streets an enthusiastic preliminary to the Munich Nazi Putsch of 1923.

### The Famous Putsch

But this episode was like a bad dream to Fritz. Although he was in the march with Ludendorff and Hitler the bullets of the civic guard missed him, and the subsequent wholesale arrests by the police missed him too. Hitler they didn't miss, at least not by arrest. Adolph was sentenced to four years in prison, but Fritz and his free confederates kept the Nazi fire of faith burning by being as big a nuisance as they could to the communists.

Secretly, they had available for night work armored cars equipped with machine-guns. Somehow these engines of death had escaped the search of the Inter-Allied Commission which had disarmed Germany. They

were just the thing to break up secret communist meetings often held in rural places, and, if large, in the open air. Fritz was in command of one of these cars and, having been tipped off by the Nazis' Secret Service, would drive in to close quarters with these pro-Bolshevik partisans. One could fire a belt or two of bullets at the assembly and then heil Hitler! a quick getaway and a sure hideaway!

### A Raid That Backfired

It was after the release of Hitler that the anti-communist campaign assumed an intensified form. The spies within their camp provided information that was very confidential but invariably reliable. Word came that several senior communist leaders of Germany were to meet secretly two most distinguished Bolshevik officials at a point quite close to the Czecho-Slovak border. Fritz was detailed to handle this assignment—a most important one.

There, not far from the road on the edge of a wood, was the little group—it checked exactly with his information. What a perfectly exposed target! In the war, one could fire across no-man's-land for months by day or night without spotting such a perfect exposure. A staccato command, "Fire," and both guns spoke out!

Escape in a high-powered armored car was easily achieved. But the communists had a good intelligence service of their own, and they were out to avenge the death of two of their leaders killed by this burst of machine-gun bullets. The identity of Fritz became known as commander of this death car, and he was arrested by the Republican Government of Germany, tried and convicted of murder. Before the sentence of death was carried out his Nazi comrades contrived his escape from prison. As a fugitive from justice he stowed away in a ship at Hamburg bound for England, where he transferred to another boat which brought him to Canada. How he obtained admission to this country as the supposed victim of a communist vendetta is an interesting story in itself.

In Toronto the account of these episodes came out bit by bit, related by himself and by other Germans who knew something of his record. He was the son of a German "hauptpastor," a clergyman with oversight of a Lutheran Church district, and had obviously grown up with superior educational advantages, for he had an excellent command of both French and English.

### Nazi Views in 1931

Two comments of his linger in the memory as symptomatic of his attitude to the state, religion and race. He had attended a service in an Anglican Church when "God Save the King" was followed by the Doxology.

"That's what I like to see," he said; "first the King, then God! The state is greater than its religion!"

This opinion—now part of the National Socialist gospel—was difficult to regard seriously at the time, as though the King were entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns and Almighty God to a salute of nineteen guns!

The other comment betrayed a profound contempt for the Roman Catholic Church and the Jews.

"I dislike the interior of Roman Catholic buildings. Everywhere you look you see pictures of Jews, in the windows on the walls, and the statues of them in the church. Everywhere Jews!"

The germ of the policy of the present German Gov-

ernment in regard to organized Christianity and the Jews is revealed eloquently in these remarks of 1931.

Towards the end of 1932, during which year Fritz and a German grass widow lived together as man and wife, Fritz moved to Buffalo, sans widow, and worked there in a restaurant for several months. Then he vanished.

In 1936 information of him appeared before the astonished eyes of an erstwhile Toronto associate. This chap, a student of the German language, was perusing an illustrated German magazine. Some pictures were shown of Hitler's visit to the capital of a German province. One group was that of the S.S. guard of honor drawn up for "der Fuehrer's" inspection. The commander of this guard was none other than our own Fritz, and in confirmation of this amazing fact was another group picture. Hitler and the governor were shown, surrounded by their respective staffs, and among those named was our Fritz in his capacity as private secretary to the governor. The lean years were over. Our hero's party had achieved power and had provided a good job!

A business man in Toronto, born in Canada, of German descent, but whose outlook is thoroughly British, has been financial and economic adviser for many years to German immigrants, and indeed to a host of German-speaking newcomers from Middle Europe. This group comes from territory extending from the North Sea and the Baltic to as far south-east as the extremity of the Danubian basin. He speaks German fluently and from this fact much business has accrued to the institution with which he is identified. But his knowledge of and concern with German politics are those of the average Canadian who reads our newspapers. About a year and a half ago he received a letter from a German in Berlin whose position would approximate that of President of the Chamber of Commerce in the capital of an English-speaking country.

Herr Fritz R—, he stated, had drawn his attention to the exceptional service rendered to Germans in Canada by his Toronto friend. Herr Fritz R— had suggested that some expression of appreciation should be sent, and since he (Herr Fritz) occupied a position of great authority in the National Socialist Government in Berlin it was not only a pleasure but an obligation to follow his suggestion in this matter. The writer of the letter expressed the hope that whenever

### ↑ THE PICTURES ↑

**A SHIP GOES DOWN.** The continued sinking of merchant and passenger ships has become a commonplace of this, as of the last war. So much so that we are apt to accept it as part of the routine news of the day, forgetting in each individual case the human suffering and tragedy involved. These pictures of the sinking of the British liner, "Dunbar Castle", with many women and children aboard, remind us that when a ship sinks at sea, it is one of the most terrifying experiences that human beings can undergo.

the opportunity presented itself. Herr Fritz's Toronto friend would not hesitate to improve the already excellent relations existing between Canada and the Reich. This is our last record of Fritz's contact, directly or indirectly, with Toronto friends.

It is not surprising that Fritz has secured a position of importance in Germany. He is one of the "old contemptibles" of the Munich Putsch, and Adolph Hitler has remembered them all. The men he did not slay in his blood purge he has lifted to high office, and Fritz is apparently one of the élite. He is a specimen of the vigorous class of young men now ruling in totalitarian states who are graduates of the school of war, international and civil. As Nicholas Berdyaev puts it in his book, "The Fate of Man in the Modern World," referring to this group,—"They are ready to die, and more ready to kill."

He has had a long hard pilgrimage to the promised land of office, and to him one lesson emerges from it crystal clear.

The unrestricted use of force pays. The men who use violence to gain their ends get to the top. The use of this principle has raised Hitler to dizzy heights of authority and it has put Fritz where he is.

In the opinion of Hitler and Fritz the use of force as they have interpreted it has extricated Germany from the raw deal of the Treaty of Versailles. They believe that an expansion of it will give Germany her new deal in world affairs that will accord so-called living space for the Reich and her new masters of destiny. Will it?

## The Poet's Corner

### SPRING PLAYBILL

DANCERS will soon be here  
For a limited engagement  
And the curving excitement of forest paths  
Will be greenly orchestral  
With cymbals and zithers of bloom.  
The cello-dark note of brooks  
Flecked with violin clearness of sky.

Curtains will part  
In amphitheatres of pasture  
To myriad suites of sinuous bending,  
To a jumbled and tuneless glitter  
Of gauze-waving and frilled stroking.  
The passage and transfer of fluttering arms,  
Weblike with wild shimmering.  
The earth will run with light laughter  
While backdrops of purple hills  
Linger horizonward till nightfall.

Forget, just for once,  
The lure of dry wall and hard pavement  
When our troupes of slim beauties  
Perform in your woodland.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

### TWELVE STUDENTS OF PRAGUE

THEY stand with their backs against a wall  
And the rifled Hun, in his Hunnish wrath,  
Sends twelve young lives to Heaven or Hell.  
Nay, never to Hell, since after all  
That dauntless twelve now follow the path  
That leads to a loftier Citadel  
Where the timeless bugles of Valor call,  
Where the deathless children of Courage dwell,  
And, smiling at pain's brief aftermath,  
They reach for the hand of Edith Cavell!

ARTHUR STRINGER.

### ON SUNDAYS IN SUMMER

ON SUNDAYS in summer when I was a child,  
The air was gold all over in one unbroken wing.  
I waded deep in grass and heard the church bells ring.  
As wildflowers split their small enamelled gaze on everything.

Ladies' heels clicked softly in the hushed prim street.  
Prayer-books blinked, gilt-edged, on white kid gloves.  
I thought there was nothing more like little folded doves  
Peeping out of sun-spotted taffeta sleeves.

The street cars had Sunday manners. They made a faint sound  
Like dim waves breaking on a Bible-picture shore.  
Bliss was sucking peppermints, as ladies stirred the air  
Into lovely colored breezes when the world was young in war.

Saint John, N.B.

KAY SMITH.

### VERSE FOR "O CANADA"

The lack of any specific reference to the Crown has long been regarded as a weakness in the English version or versions of "O Canada" when considered in the light of a patriotic hymn. Mr. George B. Woods of Toronto has set himself to remedy this deficiency with the accompanying stanza, which he has entitled "Canadian Coronation:"

O THOU, our King, our lives unite in thee  
This nation seal while fervently we pray.  
Our strength and stay through loss and gain  
The Crown for ever be.  
Ascend thy throne of Canada  
Thy throne from sea to sea.  
God save the King. Long may he reign.  
God save the King we sing from sea to sea.

GEORGE B. WOODS.



AND NOW THE GAS CLOAK. The gas cloak is designed as a protection against a spray-gas attack from the air. Above, soldiers in training, "somewhere in England", lying low during an "attack" from the air.



# Uncle Sam Begins to Change His Mind

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN WASHINGTON last week I discussed the state of mind of the American people with a large number of politically-minded persons, about half of whom belonged to the younger section of that fraternity and half to the older. From the younger people I tried to ascertain what they felt to be right; from the older people, what they judged to be true. Those who appeared to me to be the wisest and best informed among the elders, and those who appeared to be the most typical among the younger, were agreed on several points. The most important of these points was that the American people are on the verge of abandoning their extreme pacifist attitude; they are moving away from the idea that it is the first duty of the United States to keep the flag of peace flying over its own territory no matter what may happen outside of it.

Events in three distinct quarters of the globe are responsible for this change, which has not yet gone to the length of making itself visible in any election returns, but is already making itself felt by politicians who have an ear to the ground. Of these three by far the most important is Poland. Next in importance is Japan. Third, and rather a long way behind, is Finland.

The overwhelming importance of Poland lies in the fact that it is presenting the Americans with a set of atrocity stories which they cannot deny, discount, or explain away. The attitude of the American people on atrocity stories has until very recently been quite distinct. "We Americans are natural born suckers for atrocity stories," they seem to have said to themselves; "it was atrocity stories that got us into the last war; when the war was over we found out that they were just propaganda; therefore, we must be very hard-boiled about all atrocity stories, and must always remember that they are never anything except just propaganda." This was particularly the attitude of the Roman Catholic population, which is still under the intellectual leadership of the Irish, who are not precisely sympathetic to either the British or the French.

## Vatican Takes a Hand

But this attitude will not work on the Polish atrocity stories. While these came originally from the expatriated Polish Government now in France, and could therefore be discounted as Allied propaganda, they have now been completely endorsed and greatly enlarged by the Vatican. It is obviously impossible for any devout Catholic to dismiss the atrocity stories of the Vatican as mere lying propaganda. The whole body of Catholic opinion in the United States has thus been forced into a somewhat reluctant acceptance of the thesis that in the struggle between Nazis and Poles the sympathies of all Catholics should be with the little nation which has been for the moment dispossessed of its government and political existence.

In any matter about which it thinks and feels fairly unanimously, the Roman Catholic population of the United States has the balance of power if the non-Catholic population is divided. The swing-over of the Roman Catholic population from an attitude of cynical aloofness to one of vehement hostility to Germany must inevitably have an immense effect upon every politician who has to look forward to the task of getting himself re-elected. Hitherto almost the only voices among the high Catholic clergy of the United States which have been heard in open and vigorous denunciation of Nazi Germany have been those of non-Irish prelates like Cardinal Mundelein; and quite a number of the Irish clergy have been more or less openly sympathetic with Father Coughlin. The Vatican broadcasts have brought this condition entirely to an end; the non-Irish Catholics, who were already strongly anti-Nazi, are speaking out with far more vigor, and the Irish Catholics are preparing to suspend their anti-British inclinations for the time being in favor of the more important task of rescuing some of the most Catholic areas of Europe from the dire fate of being subjected to Propaganda Minister Goebbels and the dogma of the absolute supremacy of the state.

## Bitter Against Japan

The feelings of Americans about Japan are extraordinarily bitter, and the astonishing thing is that they have been kept under for so long by the general desire to keep out of war and by the lack of any specific opportunity for their expression. That opportunity has now come, with the expiry of the trade agreement and the consequent possibility of establishing an embargo upon the shipment of war materials to Japan. It becomes clear that the American people have bitterly resented all along the fact that they were contributing largely to the continuance of operations against China. It is not so much that the Americans are agitated about the character of the Japanese campaign in China; although there has been plenty of lurid evidence that it is one of the most atrociously brutal that this century has seen. But there is no Vatican to vouch for the authenticity of the Chinese atrocity stories, and the general cautionary attitude towards such stories is still in full force. The basis of American feeling here is simply the ancient and traditional policy of the Open Door, which is the historic American policy for the Orient since the earliest days of commercial enterprise in that part of the world, and which the Japanese are quite frankly determined to overthrow.

The fact is that the American people have never really felt one half so pacifist about Japan as they have persuaded themselves they have felt about Europe. A war in Europe is something that the Americans get dragged into; a war against Japan is something that they make of their own accord, and which they have long had a sneaking idea that they would have to make some time or other. There is today a determination to deal rigorously with Japan in the economic sphere, whether that policy has the effect of bringing about a war or not. Most Americans hope that it will not bring about a war, but they are not going to be deterred by the fact that it might.

## Another Stimson Case?

Some politicians profess to fear what they describe as "another Stimson episode," an offer by the United States to co-operate with Great Britain in dealing with Japan's designs against China, and a refusal by Great Britain to join in. (It is disputed by historians whether there really was such an offer by the United States in the Stimson case, and consequently whether there was really a British refusal; but the Americans are convinced that there was, and insist on regarding the episode as a case of British betrayal of "collective security.") But it is difficult to see how the United States could expect much British co-operation in the present circumstances; and the real change in American opinion is in the direction of a realization that what Japan has all along been doing is merely taking advantage of the divided state of Europe which has made effective interference with her Oriental projects impossible, and that if there is to be interference it will have to be by the United States alone. On the other hand, the European war and the dissolution of the Anti-Comintern Pact have the effect of assuring the United States that Japan will not have the assistance of any major European power if the United States moves against her.



"OOO! THAT WICKED CHAMBERLAIN! SEE WHAT HE'S GOING TO MAKE ME DO NOW!"

The influence of Finland is much less important in its direct effects, but may be very important in its effects upon the whole ethical thinking of the American people. The admiration of the American people for Finnish courage and Finnish military organization is practically unlimited; and the Finns have presented them with a singularly convincing example of the case in which resistance to tyranny seems to be not only indicated by religion and patriotism but also justified by results. The theory sedulously propagated by the Communists, that Finland is merely a tool of the great capitalistic states, and that the masses of the Finns are deluded victims of their exploiters and are resisting their own best friends, has not gone down in the United States at all, any more than it did in the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto; and the traditional sympathy of the Americans for the efforts of small nations to preserve their liberties has been revived in the liveliest form by the struggle on the Mannerheim Line.

The politicians in this matter are being left behind by public opinion. They are still shuffling about behind technical excuses for not making a substantial loan to the Finnish Government for the purchase of equipment, though such a loan would unquestionably be hailed with keen satisfaction by an immense majority of Americans. It is possible that before these lines are read some form of proposal for economic aid to Finland will have begun to take shape; the only argument that I heard advanced

against it was that the British ought to be doing it first, and ought to be making war against Russia, on the ground that the preservation of Scandinavian independence is more in their interests than in those of the United States; and this argument is obviously not very convincing and was not advanced with any great conviction.

The pragmatic attitude in philosophy is still very characteristic of the American mind. The effort of the Poles to maintain their national independence won little or no American sympathy, because it did not succeed; incidentally most Americans, at any rate around Washington, have a much better idea of the reasons why it was such a complete, rapid and ghastly failure than we have had in Canada. Similarly the fate of Austria and Czechoslovakia left the Americans cold, for the conclusion was that they did not care enough for their national liberties to fight for them efficiently. But the Finns do apparently care, and they are fighting, and so far they are fighting very successfully, and presenting a spectacle such as the world has not seen for many long years. Here, then, is a thoroughly good war of which the good American can thoroughly approve, and it is being forced upon his notice at a moment when he was disposed to believe that no war could possibly be a good war that was not fought prior to 1910. It is having a tremendous, a revolutionary, effect upon his thinking about the whole subject of war.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

# Parliament's Function

BY B. K. SANDWELL

BY THE time this is read, Mr. Mackenzie King will have delivered the first of his campaign speeches, under the title "Parliament and the People." It is fairly safe to predict, however, that he will have made little if any reference to what is really one of the most important functions of Parliament in relation to the people, namely that of formulating and clarifying the issues upon which the people are to choose between the different groups of politicians who are asking for their support.

That is a function which Mr. King entirely nullified so far as the present election is concerned by his action in dissolving Parliament before any discussion could be held upon the conduct of the Government in the management of the first few months of the present war. It is obviously an educative and not an administrative function; it is a means by which each Parliament should see to it that the electors are made as competent as possible for the task of selecting the succeeding Parliament.

Mr. King, it is quite certain, is perfectly satisfied that no really serious charge can be brought against his Government for anything that it has done or left undone in connection with the management of the war. In this state of mind he must necessarily believe that the criticisms of Dr. Manion, Col. Drew and Mr. Mitchell Hepburn are simply political dodges for taking advantage of the secrecy in which war preparation has to be largely carried out, in order to bewilder and confuse the electors and fill them with unjustified suspicions. In these circumstances it might seem entirely justifiable to throw an election at them before they have had a chance to do a really efficient job of suspicion-spreading. But there is rather more to it than that. Some at least of the critics, and a great many of the non-partisan public who have been influenced by their criticism, are entirely sincere in their belief that there has been less efficiency and enterprise in some departments of the Government's war activities than there ought to have been; and it is deeply regrettable that no opportunity whatever has been given or is to be given to this element of the electorate to satisfy itself by the normal process of inquiry and discussion in the House of Commons.

## Mr. Dexter's Apologia

A very careful search of the Canadian newspapers since the election was called has failed to reveal any signs of enthusiasm anywhere for the haste with which Parliament was dissolved. Mr. Grant Dexter in an article in the *Winnipeg Free Press* makes a well-considered apologia for the Prime Minister's action, but is obliged to fall back upon considerations relating to the expected, or probable, increase of military activity on the Western Front in the Spring; Mr. King, he suggests, was anxious that before April rolls around Canada should once again be in possession of a Government and Parliament with a clear mandate to do anything which the spring offensive might render necessary. But it seems odd that the force of this consideration should only have presented itself to the Government in the closing days of January, when nothing could be done to attain this end except to suppress an entire sitting of Parliament. Surely, if this consideration is so potent, the Government should have had it in mind during December and even during November; and surely this would have provided additional and

even more compelling reasons why Parliament should have been kept in session more or less continuously during those months.

Mr. Dexter tells us that Mr. King had determined as far back as last September that he would have to hold an election prior to this spring; he even stresses the fact that Mr. King at that time promised merely to "call Parliament," not to "have a session of Parliament." He adds that Mr. King thought at one time of having the election immediately after the September session, and gave up this idea because of the necessity of organizing the war effort, the economy controls and the finances before the hiatus of authority which exists from dissolution to election. Apparently if Dr. Manion had consented to a proposal said to have been made by Mr. King to cut down the campaign period to 28 days (it is now by law 32 days), there might have been a short session, if only for the purpose of amending the Elections Act to make the short campaign possible; there would have been 24 days available for such a session if the elections were still to be held on March 26, but there is of course no guarantee that the Prime Minister would have used them for that purpose, except the fact that the House would have to be summoned to amend the Act. But Dr. Manion refused (according to Mr. Dexter), and Mr. King declined to make the Elections Act a party matter and decided to hold elections under the old Act. "If he failed to bring off the election before the end of March, events would take command. April, May and June were out of the question. The war might well pour like red-hot lava across the path, hemming him in, compelling an extension of this Parliament"—and Mr. King has always been strongly opposed to extension. "No doubt," concludes Mr. Dexter, "Mr. King regrets the rudeness of the blow. No doubt he is well aware that most Liberals were shocked by the manner of this dissolution. But, with equal certainty, Mr. King is at rest in his own mind."

## Problem for Electors

There is one peculiar problem presented to the electors as a result of the manner in which this election has been brought on, and this is a problem which may give them some trouble. It is a fairly safe expectation that the Government will be returned. It has the Opposition at a serious disadvantage, owing to the newness of its leadership and the disorganized state of the party before that leadership was established; in addition to which there is the widespread instinct which is best expressed in the words of the old adage, that it is unwise to swap horses while crossing a stream. Nevertheless it is obviously of the first importance that Mr. King and his associates should not get the idea, as a result of the votes of March 26th, that the entire population of Canada is perfectly satisfied with everything that they have done and everything that they are likely to do in the prosecution of the war. A strong, alert, intelligent and highly critical Opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and not merely in the legislative halls of any province, is essential to ensure the best efforts of Canada in the struggle in which she is now engaged. It is not too much to say that the national interests would be well served by a very decided increase in the numbers and quality of the Opposition membership at Ottawa.



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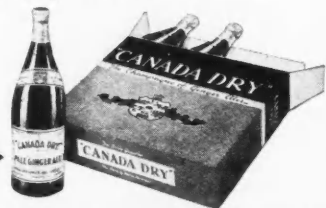
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## THE HITLER WAR

When We Take the Offensive

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THE British knew that, why didn't they send a hundred planes and bomb Hitler and the Sportpalast to bits? Think of the difference that would have made to the whole of Europe overnight! It was a talented Viennese surgeon speaking, a recent gift from Hitler to Canada. We were discussing the extreme secrecy with which Hitler's recent anniversary speech had been arranged. Nobody in Germany knew about it until that day, and the audience which was to provide the sounding-board marched to the Sportpalast without knowing whom they were going to hear. London, it is said, knew by noon where and when Hitler was to speak.

"But that would mean bombing Berlin," I replied, "for the Sportpalast is right in the heart of the city. The British would never start that."

"There you go. I've heard that a hundred times over: we wouldn't do that. Don't you realize you are fighting an enemy who will stop at nothing? The point is to destroy him before he destroys the whole of Europe. In Vienna, when the German tanks came rolling in we knew that we were watching the first move in the next war. If London could only have realized it! There was one more Nuremberg Congress after that. What a chance to wipe out the whole lot of them, all the worst elements of Germany, together!"

Of course I said we couldn't have done it. But was it such a bad idea? Now, after untold suffering, we are gradually coming around to the notion that in some way or another these people will have to be rooted out. Mention has been made of "war criminals" in connection with the cold-blooded extermination going on in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Many of these fiends will no doubt be

looked after by the surviving Czechs and Poles, and not a few by Germans. The rest I suppose we shall be feeding on St. Helena or Tristan da Cunha for the remainder of their lives.

Aside from such extreme proposals, however, hardly seriously meant, Britain and France were psychologically quite incapable of carrying the offensive to Germany at this time, and Hitler knew it when he laid his plans for the Sudeten campaign. The extent of his bluff may be gauged from the fact, revealed in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of July 13, 1939, that less than 10 per cent. of the West-wall defences had been completed up to the time of the Munich Conference.

### It Wasn't Fear of Defeat

The Nazis like to describe Munich as a "diplomatic Sedan," and many on our side looked on it as pure capitulation. But Duff-Cooper insists in his book "The Second World War—First Phase" (Jonathan Cape, \$3.00) that unpreparedness or fear of defeat were never raised in the Cabinet as reasons for accepting Hitler's proposals. Foginess about German motives, lack of any clear-cut British policy, and pusillanimity in taking steps such as mobilizing the Fleet for fear of "provoking" Herr Hitler or causing him to "lose face," he intimates, were chiefly responsible for Munich. Ever since the last war, says Paul Reynaud, who might at a stretch of the imagination be called the French Winston Churchill, Britain and France have controlled the material resources necessary to assure European peace, but have lacked the strength of will and lucidity of purpose. In '33, when Pilsudski wanted to depose Hitler; in '35, when Italy might have been blocked at



CARTOONS OF THE LAST WAR. An exhibition of French War Posters of 1914-18 held in London, England, in aid of the French Red Cross. Some of the cartoons still apply in this second world war.

Suez and the Ethiopian War made impossible; in '36, when the German troops could have been forced to retire from the Rhineland; and in '38 when Hitler's initial conquests in the Second World War might have been prevented, Britain and France had the military superiority but lacked the will to act.

They were finally jarred out of this passive attitude by the alarming march of events after Munich, the raucous Italian demands for Tunisia, Corsica, Nice and Jibuti, the German occupation of rump Czechoslovakia, and Mussolini's seizure of Albania. The change in spirit had become so marked by last summer that statesmen in Central Europe and the Balkans, whose observation of the Great Powers is pretty shrewd, since the fate of their country may depend on picking the winner, were predicting that if Hitler didn't move by Fall Britain and France might attack him in the Spring. The well-known French observer, Pertinax, made much the same conjecture to me. "Our people won't stand this sort of terrorism forever. Who knows? By next year they may have made up their minds to put an end to it. But of course we mustn't write that, because it would be just the thing to drive Hitler to make war now."

I wonder if we were wise in not writing it? In planning his Polish adventure, Hitler, as Ciano revealed in his very important speech just before the New Year, counted absolutely on Britain and France doing just as much and just as little as they had on the occasion of each of his other aggressions. What this would be, many a German, official and unofficial, whom I met in Eastern Europe described confidently over my protests. "Britain and France can't

stand. Besides this, the disadvantage of leaving the initiative wholly to the enemy, so that he can lay his plans and concentrate his forces to strike at a certain place on a given day, while we have to spread our forces all over the map and watch everywhere, is becoming painfully evident as we await a German Spring Offensive.

Will those who predicted that our "dander" would be up by spring be borne out? There are signs that the offensive spirit, in Britain at least, is rising. Hore-Belisha, who is believed to have been a protagonist of the Liddell Hart theory of a strictly limited, defensive war, has departed from the Cabinet. This is widely attributed as a victory for the "activists," Churchill and Ironside. The former has not delayed in pronouncing that "we shall not always merely sit and await Hitler's blows; we hope that the day will come when we shall hand that job over to Hitler, and when he will be wondering where he is going to be struck next."

### Strike at the Flank

When we take the offensive, where will we strike? Not, probably, on the Western Front. Unless the Germans themselves launch a great drive there this heavily-fortified front is likely to remain in stalemate throughout the war, or at least until defeat and doubt have weakened German morale. Our strategists are more likely to strike at the German flanks. Is not Allied aid to Finland in reality an attempt to outflank Germany to the north and cut off her iron supply? And does not the Assembly of a large Allied Near Eastern Army in Syria and the strong pressure on Roumania to choose her side indicate an outflanking move to the south? This could be designed not only to cut off Germany's oil supply but to prepare the way for an attack on the Reich at her most vulnerable point, where there would be no fortifications in front of her armies, and a hostile Austrian, Czech and Polish population behind them.

It may be very important which side rings up the first imposing victory. For the present the little powers remain deaf to Britain's call to join with her and make a quick end to the war. The terrible fate of Poland keeps them in trembling suspense before the German might, as it was intended to. An Allied victory might swing several of them into our camp, and if we got a few we might quickly get them all. If Germany, on the other hand, is left in freedom to prepare a big Spring push and achieve a considerable initial success, she might win a number of the more vulnerable small powers over to her side.

### "TRACK!"

THIS is release;  
This, the sloughing off of the outer husk;  
The spruces lean  
To clutch you in a green embrace;  
But your spirit has already outstripped them  
Flying in arrowy rhythm  
Round a sudden turn  
In the ski trail!

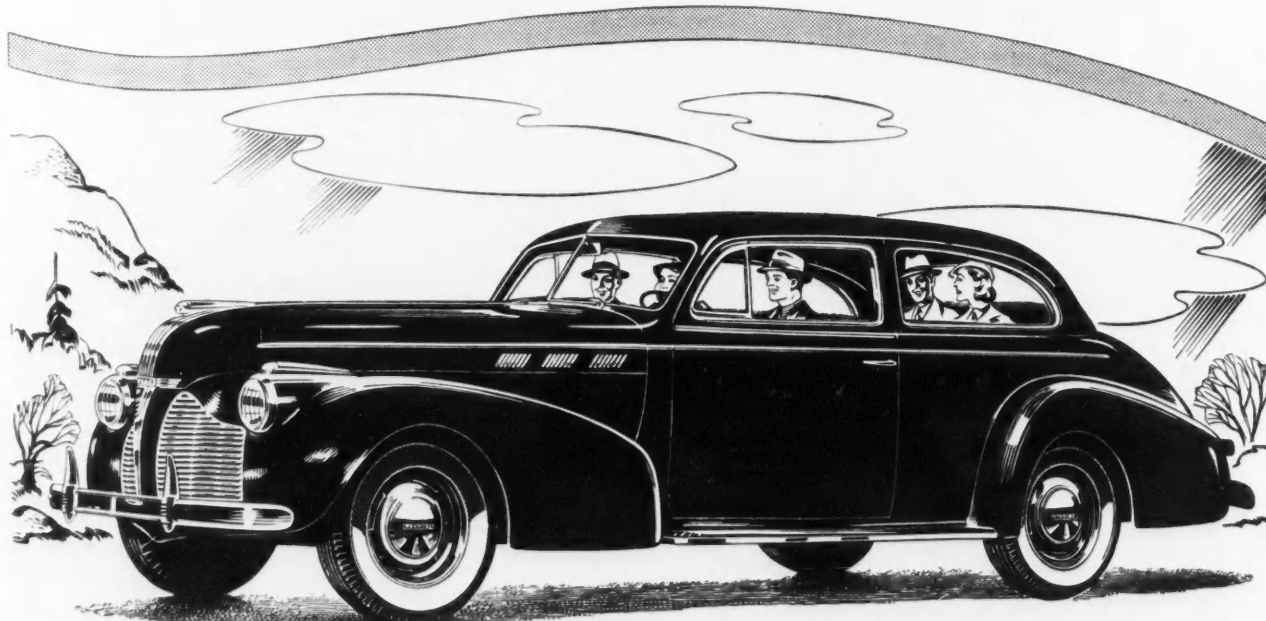
MONA GOULD.

get to Poland to help her, can they? Will they attack the Westwall, then? Of course they won't. They will cry out, they will rush around gathering signatures to a protest, but in the end they will do nothing." Sir Neville Henderson shows in his report that this is substantially what Hitler believed up to the 25th of August. By this time the results of his great surprise move, the pact with Russia, were in. It hadn't had the shock value which he had reckoned on in London and Paris. He was at last willing to admit that the Western Powers might declare war. But he was certain that even if they did, so long as he didn't attack them, they wouldn't attack him, and if he finished up the campaign in Poland quickly and presented it as a *fait accompli* he could wheedle and intimidate them into dropping out of the war again. He was right in the first hypothesis. We made no diversion in the West to relieve the Poles. We completely failed to take advantage of the fact that almost the whole Nazi air force was engaged in the East to launch a decisive blow at the basis of this destructive power, the German aircraft factories, aerodromes and hangars. But Hitler went completely wrong in the matter of the peace offensive, which may later be recorded as one of the decisive engagements in this war. It took him the whole of October to recover.

### Blockade Won't Win

Months have passed since and still we stand on the defensive. The justification has been that the offensive is too costly today; we'll let the enemy pay that price. Time, it is said, is on our side. We grow stronger every week, while Germany's strength is sapped by the blockade. Gradually, however, the realization is growing that time is only on our side if we use it; that blockade alone will not win the war, but the German Army must sooner or later be defeated in the field; and that, while the respite from intense activity has indeed served us well so far, there is a limit to the length of war which our economy, as well as the German, will

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# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## The For-and-Against King Men

BY POLITICUS

THE Hepburn-McQuesten resolution condemning Prime Minister King for his lack of war effort is embarrassing to more people than Mr. King alone. There were 26 Liberal voters in the Ontario House for the resolution, and they voted without any idea that they would be forced to fight an election campaign so soon afterwards.

Now the problem faces those Liberal members of how to go on the platform in support of the King candidates after condemning the Federal Government. One provincial member, W. J. Gardhouse of West York, and several others who voted with Mr. Hepburn, are even thinking of the possibility of being Mr. King's candidates. But their own Associations are having more qualms about consistency than the possible candidates.

The difficulty from an organization point of view is that in most cases the federal and provincial ridings almost coincide as to boundaries. If a Conservative-National government is returned and Mackenzie King candidates are defeated there is bound to be a reckoning when the provincial campaign comes along. The federal and provincial candidates have always helped each other. For the provincial candidate to stand on the sidelines and permit a serious threat to his own seat to arise in the way of an opposing party success in the federal area means that he has at least one strike on him when his turn comes to look for votes for himself.

That problem is a serious one for Bart Sullivan, the Ontario Federal Liberal Organizer, and it is worrying him as it is W. Pate Mulock, the North York federal member who is taking a hand in the organization of the campaign. It is of particular worry since the 26 members represent all sorts of ridings.

### The Problem Children

The 26 problem children, including of course Mr. Hepburn of Elgin himself, are: the Hon. H. J. Kirby, Eglington; the Hon. P. M. Dewar, Oxford; the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Hamilton-Wentworth; the Hon. L. J. Simpson, Simcoe Centre; the Hon. G. D. Conant, Ontario; the Hon. H. C. Nixon, Brant; the Hon. Paul Leduc, Ottawa East; the Hon. Eric Cross, Haldimand-

desk-pounding former alderman from Ward 2, Toronto.

Politicians wondered who amongst the 26 members voting to condemn Mr. King would be the first to state his willingness also to support him. Having watched Mr. Lampport in the House since he was first elected in 1937 it was natural that he approach Mr. Lampport. To make certain that Mr. Lampport would have no kick afterwards he took notes on the interview and wrote only those words of wisdom that the member wanted to see in print. Here they are, questions and answers:

### No Division at All

P.: "In view of your vote in favor of the resolution against Mr. King are you going to support Louis Shannon?" He is the King Liberal candidate in Mr. Lampport's riding.

Mr. Lampport: "I don't see why I shouldn't. It is not a case of division between Mr. Hepburn and Mr. King. I feel quite justified in my stand in support of the resolution and in support of Mr. King."

P.: "Please explain." Mr. Lampport: "It was a condemnation of the preparation of the war effort and whether we're right or whether we're wrong my sincere conviction is that we must get something more done. We must do more than we're doing now to assure an early victory. And I, as a public man, if I see anything wrong in the future or in the past I will be just as free to condemn as I have in this motion of censure which I firmly believe was right."

P.: "If Mr. Hepburn was right can Mr. King be right too?"

Mr. Lampport: "Certainly. Can't you see it? That's why I'm going on the platform in support of Mr. King."

P.: "Did you read the resolution?"

Mr. Lampport: "Just a minute. Let's look at it again. Now, I still say that I agree with every word of it. That is my sincere conviction."

P.: "Doesn't that resolution put you on the spot?"

Mr. Lampport: "I don't see how it does. No. Of course not. Sure it doesn't. I'm in the same position as any citizen. We cannot get better government under any régime. God help Canada if the government of this province or this country ever gets in the hands of such men as Col. Drew. He stands for the rich."

P.: "Whom do you stand for?" Mr. Lampport: "I stand for everybody."

P.: "Are you still sure you want me to say you have no difficulty in swallowing the resolution?"

### Improving Mr. King

Mr. Lampport: "There's no difficulty. I'm not swallowing anything. I am supporting both King and Hepburn. I'm behind the resolution and behind King. Why, King has shown definite improvement since the resolution was passed. Look at all the announcements of contracts and things done now. Didn't we make an improvement? He has shown he sees the criticism offered and has shown increased effort. Party politics were never designed to keep a man quiet in the face of defeat and were never designed to make yes-men in war time, and I will continue to be free to condemn the Government's war effort whether in our party or not."

P.: "Have you any preference as to leaders?" Mr. Lampport: "I think my both leaders will do best for the country in every possible way even if they disagree or under any condition. My father was a Liberal, my grandparents were Liberals on both sides and my great-grandfather was a Liberal. A good Liberal has to stick to his Liberal leaders."

P.: "Do you want to retract anything?"

Mr. Lampport: "I'm not going to retract anything. I said I am wholeheartedly behind the resolution and my leader Premier Hepburn, and I am wholeheartedly behind Premier King. In war time a man has to criticize openly or he has no place in public life. There is nothing illogical or impractical to support King and Hepburn. I am not going to in any way have my freedom taken away."

Those are the words according to the notes. They have not been al-



"O! For the touch of a vanish'd hand  
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

By Ivan Glasco.

tered. Just typed.

There has always been plenty of discussion of how to save money in Government. One way to do it would be to amend the following section, 70 (1), of the Legislative Assembly Act by making the payment of the sessional indemnity to members the same whether they sit 31 days or less.

"In every session of the Assembly there shall be allowed to each member attending the session \$20 for each day's attendance, if the session does not extend beyond thirty days, and if the session extends beyond thirty days, then there shall be payable to each member attending such session

a sessional allowance of \$2,000."

At present the members are struggling to put in 31 days.

At the time of writing there has been very little important legislation, with the exception of the Succession Duties Act amendments. Those have proved at least one thing, and that is that any hopes that the Hon. Gordon Conant's followers had that he was leadership material have been ruined. That job was done by George Drew and Leopold Macaulay.

There have been no night sessions and the House has sat until six o'clock only four times. The members assemble at 3 o'clock.

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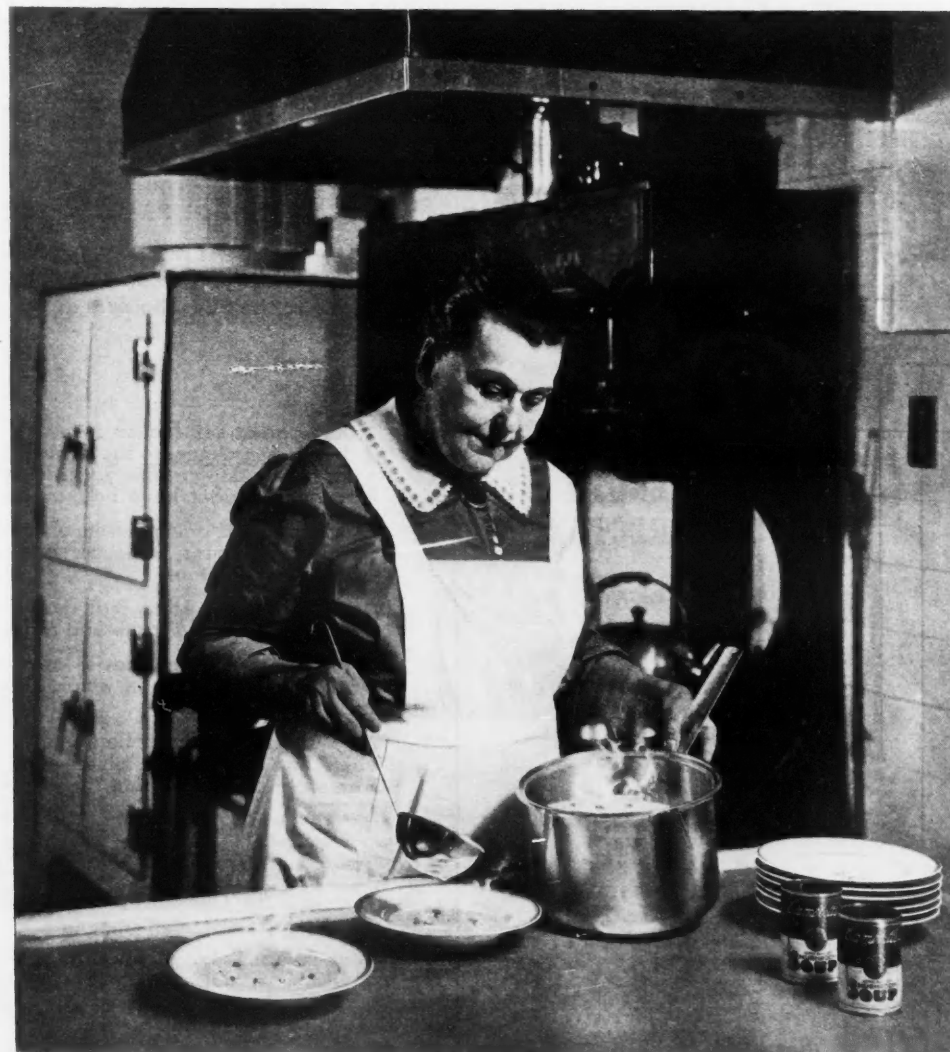
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THEY FERRY THE NEW PLANES. British women pilots whose task is to ferry newly manufactured planes from the factories to the airfields where they are turned over to the Royal Air Force.



# Keeping the Non-Wealthy Healthy

BY TED FARAH

This is the second of two articles on the extremely valuable Report recently completed for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, on the state of the provision for the maintenance of health in Canada. In the first article it was pointed out that nine-tenths of the Canadian people live in families which are financially quite unable to meet the cost of any prolonged illness, major operation or other health emergency. A quarter of the population cannot pay for even the most ordinary medical care. The article described also some of the steps taken by governmental and charitable agencies to supplement the medical facilities available to these people. Quebec has recently taken a lead in this respect by establishing 35 full-time rural health units and one urban one (at Three Rivers), which together serve 38 per cent of the population.

THE value of public health units should be very plain. Typhoid fever is practically banished from communities with safe water and milk supplies. Milk-borne epidemics are unheard of where the milk is pasteurized. Diphtheria disappears when the child population is immunized.

If you live a rather plush existence in a city and think milk-borne epidemics are a bit on the mythical side, it may help you to know that from 1912 to 1937 there were 63 such epidemics officially recorded in Canada. Nine thousand persons became ill as a result and 704 persons died. Forty-seven of the epidemics were typhoid fever. This could not have happened with a system of milk inspection, plus pasteurization. And Louis Pasteur gave his knowledge to the world more than half a century ago.

The matter of safe water supplies also is interesting. A survey was made of the typhoid fever death rates in municipalities in the province of Quebec. In 293 municipalities whose water supply was not treated to protect the people, the death rate from typhoid in 1936 was 7.1 per 100,000 of population. In 110 municipalities whose water supply was treated and presumably safe the death rate from typhoid was 2.6, almost two thirds lower.

Full-time public health units, operating on adequate budgets, providing prevention and sanitation services, should be active in all Canadian communities. The outstanding weakness in the nation's public health services,

the National Committee's study finds, is that, except in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, rural areas are insufficiently served by full-time health units.

The survey reveals that the decline in tuberculosis deaths practically parallels the provision of sanatoria beds. Yet at present 2,500 more beds are needed in Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The other provinces, altogether, need 500 more beds.

For treatment of mental illness, Canada before the war needed accommodation for 8,600 more patients. The federal government has taken over the big, modern Ontario hospital at St. Thomas for a Royal Canadian Air Force Training School since the war started. If others are turned to similar purposes, the situation may become more acute. Overcrowding of mental hospitals makes proper treatment impossible.

## Health Insurance

Dr. Fleming and Mr. Hoadley have also studied systems developed in other lands.

In England and Wales, for instance, medical care is provided for indigents through medical officers working

part-time on salary. This is part of the system of compulsory contributory health insurance which has been in operation over there since 1912.

More than 19,000,000 workers contribute a small sum weekly to an insurance fund. In return they get the services of a general practitioner for illness and a cash benefit for inability to work on account of illness.

Similar plans have been advanced in Canada. British Columbia and Alberta have passed health insurance legislation, but neither province has yet put its scheme into operation. It does not seem that Canada is ready yet for a federal scheme for medical care and public health services.

In all provinces of Canada, among the nine tenths of the people whose income makes medical care a problem, voluntary schemes have sprung up.

Details of these voluntary and co-operative schemes may vary, but the same principle underlies them all. Through regular payments to a fund by a group of people, the costs of medical care are met for the group. If the time comes for a federal plan, the experience gained by these local groups will do much to make it a success.

One of the oldest is the Cape

Breton "check-off system" in which between 6,000 and 7,000 employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Coal Company participate. Each worker gives 95 cents a week to the fund. Of this, 40 cents goes to doctors, and 20 to 30 cents to the hospital. The balance goes into the sick benefit fund. For this contribution, the worker and his dependents receive complete medical hospital care and a cash benefit.

Thousands in Ontario have joined the Associated Medical Services, Inc., which was established in Toronto in 1937. In nine months after this non-profit organization was formed its membership in Toronto alone rose from less than 100 to 4,000. There are branches in other Ontario municipalities.

The subscriber pays \$2 a month, with additional sums for dependents, and in return receives complete medical care, including operations, and semi-private hospital accommodation.

## Municipal Doctors

An import from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is described in the study as the most novel development in Canada for the provision of medical care. It is the municipal physician system, which is spreading in Western Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan.

Under this plan, a physician is en-

gaged on salary to provide general practitioner care for approximately 2,000 people who live in the rural municipality or the towns and villages. The cost is met through a tax on land and the average cost for each person in rural areas is \$2.12 a year. Effectiveness of this plan can be greatly enhanced by development in rural areas of 50 bed hospitals to serve population units of 20,000.

In Saskatchewan in 1938, the municipal physician plan operated in 72 rural municipalities and 43 towns and villages, reaching 17.5 per cent of the population. The municipal physician also makes an ideal health officer, when a public health unit is established, "because he finds it to his advantage to use to the fullest extent methods now available for the prevention of disease."

The study concludes that responsibility for medical care and good public health services rests primarily with local governments. It also declares that when a local area is without the financial resources to meet the costs of required health services, the provincial government should give financial assistance.

"We know how to organize local public health departments," said Dr. Fleming. "There is no reason why this development should not proceed in an orderly fashion as rapidly as the necessary funds and trained workers are made available."

As to the related problem of providing medical, dental and nursing care to all who need it, the study arrives at conclusions eminently modest and democratic.

"We are not sure as to the best means for providing medical care," Dr. Fleming writes. "It is likely that it will be found that different plans are best suited to different areas. The Municipal Physician plan may meet the need in rural areas, and some other plan would likely be best suited to an urban industrial area."

But the challenge has been thrown down to all humane Canadians. Take the initiative locally for development of full-time public health units, with reasonable budgets. Dig in to develop sound co-operative plans for medical, nursing, dental and hospitalization services so that the cost may be spread and adequate medical attention may reach all Canadians, regardless of economic status.

# Light

BY A. R. M. LOWER

Winnipeg, Man.

SOME morning in late January you will go outside and encounter a mysterious, elusive something in the air. If you are observant, you will recognize it as an almost inaudible murmur of far-off spring. For a few minutes, despite cold and snow, the hard, dead hand of winter will apparently lift. That dull grey sky, that pessimistic, feeble sunlight which now and then breaks through it, will have changed for a gleam of sun with just a suggestion of warmth in it, just the faintest discernible touch of life. The light that seems to be unwilling to come down out of the sky to earth will descend for a moment and there will be a shimmering in the air, distantly reminiscent of what one sees on a hot day in summer. You feel that you can breathe again, and step out with a livelier pace.

The moment goes but it is not forgotten. Each day after it, you watch to see whether it has begun to thaw a little in the sun at noon on the surfaces that face the south. When that begins, when icicle time arrives, one knows that winter is losing its fight: it is the first step towards surrender. But it may be another month before the sun is really sure of itself, before, even on cold days, southern roofs steam, and little pools of water form on the sidewalks in front of the stores on the north sides of the streets. Still, the universe is not asleep in February, as it is in December and January, but it is aloof and indifferent; a clear, sunlit, cold, highly sterilized universe. It is the month for snow shadows and all the lovely colorings of sun on snow, especially in the deep woods. It must be the month that has inspired so many of our artists. Those pictures of horses at work in the woods, with the vivid blues and reds across the snow, where else could they come from than from a Canadian February?

THEN the light-drenched air of a high March day—one could recognize the March light of Canada if it were suddenly presented to him in September or in Africa. It has qualities all its own. Clouds sail higher. They are thinner, frayed out. The sky becomes very blue. Everything sparkles, especially towards the end of the month, when the sun has crossed the equinox. That may be because a high, strong sun finds so many good surfaces to reflect the light: buildings, tree trunks, the hard, glazed snow in the fields, all are bare; there is nothing to break their return of the sun's rays. If you are in a sheltered spot, in front of a house, or in a little bay in the woods, the sun creeps over you gently and there is warmth in it. A line of moisture at the edge of the old snow-drifts tells of its work. But if you are standing on the north side of shelters such as these, the keen March wind makes you button up your coat and you look at the skirt of fresh, new snow that during the night covered the hollows and roughnesses in the old.

Still, the new snow seems out of place somehow: it cannot stay there long, we feel. And when, towards the

(Continued on Page 9)

**"For the past five years, over 20% of our New Accounts in the Estates Department have been in Amounts of \$10,000 and under."**

**J. M. MACDONNELL, President and General Manager of the National Trust Company, to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting.**

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"I have great satisfaction in being able to tell you that our Estates business continues to show gratifying growth, and that not only last year, but for the past five years, over 20% of our new accounts in the Estates Department have been in amounts of \$10,000 and under.

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"It is gratifying to know that the view we hold of the value of trust services is held by a large and growing group of people.

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"They understand the importance of our various specialized departments and the way in which each contributes to an efficient and harmonious administration."

## Steady Growth

Analysing the Company's annual financial statement, the President reported:

Total Assets under Administration of \$305,636,977—an increase of \$22,882,000.

Net Profits of \$365,141—a slight increase over the previous year.

Liquidity at 73.38%—a higher ratio than the previous year.

Savings Deposits of \$22,016,728—an increase of nearly two million dollars over the previous year.

Profit and Loss Account at \$478,130—an increase of \$31,453 over the previous year.

★ ★ ★ ★

**Estates:** It is the policy of the Company to extend to possessors of moderate estates all the benefits of experienced corporate administration of executorships, administrations, trusts, and agencies.

**Investments:** The problem of investing money has become so complex that the Company has developed a highly specialized Investment Department. Estates Officers have the benefit of its services as well as of the collective judgment of the Estates and General Investment Committees and of the Board of Directors.

**Taxes:** Income, Succession Duty, and special war taxes have multiplied the work and responsibilities of Executors. The Company maintains a special Tax Department to inform and advise Estates Officers on all tax problems. For a small fee, this Department is also serving an increasing number of persons in the preparation of individual income tax returns.

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RAMBLER AND LA TAILL



"WHEW! JUST MADE IT!"

## Salesman To America

BY LOU GOLDEN

"A DIME a dozen." That's the opinion of the value of daily newspaper reporters to many publishers whose income tax payments rank with those of some of the largest industrialists in Canada. Under that system of payment first class reporters are hard to get and even harder to train. Particularly true is that of highly skilled political reporters, to whom a background in politics can only come with experience and who are as rare as good politicians.

One such political reporter, although he has been well paid in recent years, is Douglas Oliver who has left the Toronto *Globe and Mail* to take up the task of selling Ontario to American tourists. The appointment, made by Premier M. F. Hepburn, was popular enough to have the Opposition in the House compliment the Government on the choice of the person who will attempt to bring American dollars to Canada at a time when they are particularly needed.

Some reporters never get the significance of the work they are doing in a parliamentary press gallery. Douglas Oliver has always had the knack of understanding political implications in the seemingly unimportant actions and speeches of those whose job it is to govern. The late Harry Anderson, managing editor of the old Toronto *Globe*, chose Douglas when he was working on the *Chatham Planet* in 1925. Since that time Ontario's new Director of Publicity has been essentially a politician-reporter although he has handled assignments in almost every field.

The backgrounds of top reporters vary greatly. University schooling alone never made a good "beat" man. Douglas Oliver is not a university man. Born in Ruthven, Essex County, Ontario, 46 years ago, the son of Dr. C. B. Oliver, a physician, he attended public and high schools in the district. In 1911, when he was 17 years old Douglas joined the staff of the *Chatham Planet*. Since that time he has been a reporter with the exception of the period during the Great War. He served as an officer of the 18th Canadian Battalion in France.

At the end of the war he returned to the *Planet*. From there he went to the *Globe and Mail* Press Gallery at Queen's Park. He learned politics, he reported carefully, he became a friend of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and in 1926 when Mr. Ferguson first went to the voters on the question of Government Control of Liquor, Douglas went along to cover the premier's campaign.

Fifteen years' steady membership in the Gallery were Douglas's although he did shuttle back and forth between the *Globe and Mail* and *Empire*. In every case the change was due to better offers of pay and had nothing to do with political affiliations or abnormal preferences. With this federal campaign beginning to warm up it will be the first election, federal or provincial, that Douglas has not covered on tour with leaders since that Ferguson campaign in '26.



DOUGLAS OLIVER

He has covered tours of six premiers: King, Meighen, Bennett, Ferguson, Henry, Hepburn. In every case he has been on the best of terms with the man whom he was covering in respect of the slanting done by his papers or their political affiliations at the time. Not once has he been accused of violating a confidence either of his editor or the man whom he has been assigned to cover. In fact if Oliver was after a story he would often refuse to listen to it "in confidence" and not be able to write it. He has preferred to dig it out himself.

While political reporting has been the field in which he has become known, Douglas has been on some of his papers' most important general assignments. He covered the Royal Tour. He went overseas for the Coronation and the Vimy Pilgrimage and in 1927 he was on the Prince of Wales' last tour of Canada.

For reporting the trial in Cobourg at which Sir Arthur Currie's record

### THE EMPIRE ANSWERS

NOW the tides of hate run high.  
Bitterness is deep.  
Smoke obscures the sea and sky.  
Hours like eons creep.

Now the dreaded Horsemen ride  
Over half the earth.  
Beating down, with bloody stride,  
Faith, and youth, and mirth.

Now that hate is loud and strong,  
Love is stronger still,  
England's scattered children throng  
Home to do her will.  
Wavers, now, the lightning thrust,  
Pause the belching guns....  
Fools who threatened England must  
Reckon with her sons!

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

### SPINSTER'S WISH

I WISH  
I had a husband;  
I wish I had a house  
and a dog and a cat.  
And I shouldn't mind a mouse  
or two,  
if I had a husband  
and a house.  
I wish  
I had a house;  
I wish I had a garden  
with a tree and a flower.  
And I shouldn't mind an insect  
or two,  
if I had a garden  
and a house.  
I wish  
I had a garden;  
I wish I had a house  
and a husband  
who wouldn't mind a child  
or two,  
to play in the garden  
and live in the house.

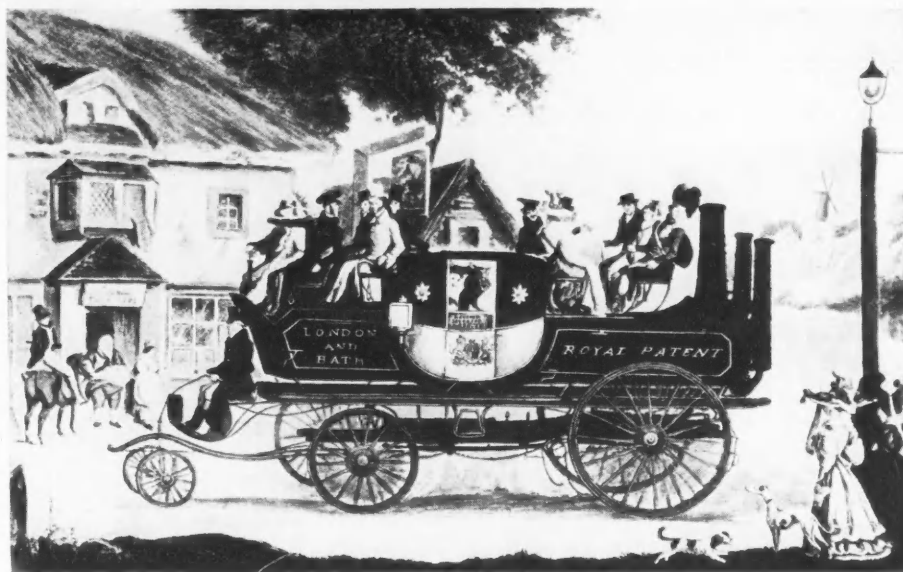
MARY FINCH.

was vindicated and for his story on Sir Arthur's funeral he won high praise at the time. In all he has had some of the choicest assignments during his 15 years on Toronto's morning newspapers.

For almost two and a half years on the *Globe and Mail*, Douglas wrote a weekly column of war experiences under the pen name, "The Skipper," and entitled "Beating Back." It had a large following of returned men. At one time when his paper stopped running his column there was a petition presented to his editor signed by 25 names, each one representing a different unit, and all asking that the column of reminiscences be resumed.

Douglas, who is married and has a 15-year-old daughter, has taken a stab at fiction and articles outside of his own daily work. He has written war stories for some of the leading American pulps as well as for many Canadian publications.

The *Globe and Mail* has lost a good reporter; the Press Gallery a former president and pleasant fellow.



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THE SMOKE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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| Loans and Advances, less Reserve..... | 322,454.28      |
| Inventories of Finished Products..... | \$1,842,321.56  |
| Inventories of Raw Materials.....     | 2,431,921.24    |
|                                       | +274,242.80     |
|                                       | \$ 6,734,299.19 |

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129.66

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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## The Curse of the Age

BY B. K. SANDWELL

RACE: A HISTORY OF MODERN THEORIES, by Louis L. Snyder. Longmans, Green. \$3.50.

ONE of the most important of the popular errors which have led to the current over-emphasis on the largely imaginary distinctions designated under the general term of "race," and one which is most easily corrected when attention is drawn to it, is rather surprisingly relegated to a footnote on page 6 of this important volume. Dr. Snyder, noting an observation by Pasquali, an Italian

journalist, expressing a preference for the word *nation* when speaking of human beings and the word *race* when speaking of "Pekinese, racing horses, chickens and Yorkshire swine," says: "It must always be remembered that man, although an animal, is a unique animal. From the biological point of view, his outstanding characteristic is his ability to transmit experience by tradition and without physical inheritance. The characteristics of man which are biologically of most importance, such as speech, habits and cultural traditions, are those which no other animal possesses, yet they cannot be connected with genetic composition." In other words, among the lower animals characteristics can be transmitted *only* by heredity; in man they can be, and to a vast extent are, transmitted by a score of different means through the human environment, without any reference to heredity whatever.

The book is a systematic and very exhaustive account of practically everything that has been written on the subject of race since the 18th century, when the concept of the supreme importance of heredity, in its racial aspects, first began to make an impress upon European thinking. The race myth, Dr. Snyder holds, commenced harmlessly enough, but has developed into a powerful and dangerous intellectual concept. "The lesson to be learned here is an important one; a movement arising casually and apparently without aims may soon develop into a persistent and all-



JOHN MURRAY GIBBON, author of "New World Ballads".

important force as soon as historians and philosophers endow it with dignity and a vocabulary." He sums up in four conclusions: 1. All mankind consist of but one species; *homo sapiens*. 2. There are no pure races. 3. There are no inferior peoples; within every people there are inferior individuals. 4. The differences between various people, both physical and psychical are by no means as great as those between individuals of the same so-called race. He points out that race theory, always vague and abstract, can be manipulated to fit any given situation, and is thus invaluable to those who seek for philosophical or scientific support for some particular brand of nationalism. But there is probably no more important task set before the educators of the present and coming generations, if civilization is to be maintained, than the correction of the errors of racism by the dissemination of the truths which will be found admirably set forth in this volume.

## Songs of a Nation

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NEW WORLD BALLADS, by John Murray Gibbon. Ryerson. \$2.50.

MR. GIBBON'S latest volume is one of the most attractive books recently brought forth; one which may truly be called a lyrical expression of the national spirit. It consists of sixty ballads dealing with the history and social life of every part of Canada from its beginnings to the present day. It is dedicated to the dean of Canadian poets, Duncan Campbell Scott, and though primarily designed to stimulate the interest of the growing generation in their country's story, has plenty of stimulus for adults.

Mr. Gibbon has long been one of the foremost living authorities on the folk song of the past. In fact folk song, in its international aspects, has been a passion with him since youth. In this volume he has selected 60 of the best traditional tunes in the world, originating not only in Britain and France but other lands; and has set to them original ballads of the scope above outlined. The tunes are published with the verse and the latter have the merit of being singable, as well as simple and graphic. In a historical note he shows that the plan he has adopted needs no justification. The great lyric writers of the Tudor, Jacobean and Caroline periods, all wrote their songs to fit existing tunes, just as did Francis Scott Key when he penned "The Star Spangled Banner." The tunes selected by Mr. Gibbon are all admirable and haunting and the texts inspired by them do them no dishonor.

The brief essays which precede each section are deeply interesting and the beauty of the volume is enhanced by many choice illustrations by Charles W. Jeffreys, (a master of black and white), John Innes, George Pepper and others. There are also several fine reproductions in color of paintings by Norman Wilkinson, Hon. John Collier, and Gordon Gillespie, and much beautiful photography.

## Novel of China

BY HELEN GOULD

FOUR PART SETTING, by Ann Bridge. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.50.

IT WAS while she was still awake, and staggered at the dullness of some people's chosen reading, that Alice in Wonderland made one of her most sapient observations. "What is the use," she asked herself knowing there was only one answer, "of books without pictures or conversations?"

Alice knew what she wanted from an author, and so do we. Miss Ann Bridge can give it to us. Charming word pictures of smart moderns in strange surroundings, characters admirably developed through interesting conversations. Escape reading? Perhaps, but "Four Part Setting" is more than that. It is a very deft and charming novel that shows a tremendous advance in this author's skill.

It is pleasant to return to China with Miss Bridge in her new book—the China of her "Peking Picnic." Not the famine and flood-swept country of the news magazines, bombed and infested with foreign soldiers. This is a China again of long, sunny days, many flowers and welcoming temples to which Peking-resident Britons trek across the hills. Indeed with such similarity of plot and background it is astonishing that "Four Part Setting" should contrive to be so unlike "Peking Picnic." Both deal with that active but leisured group of foreigners who bear the White Man's Burden in Peking and form a society em-

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Music Cue—"Faust"—Air des Bijoux (Victor Record 15821).



MOTHER: "You'd think we were right in the room with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra."  
DAD (blowing smoke rings): "This is better still. Imagine sitting in Carnegie Hall wearing house slippers and smoking a pipe!"

### Act II acted by brother Bill

Scene—Bill, via RCA Victrola's short wave, tunes in foreign news that will make tomorrow's headlines. The Bandspread (Overseas) Dial brings in London, Paris, Berlin and other foreign capitals easily, quickly and the whole family enjoys listening.



BILL: "Hey, Dad! It's true... it wasn't just another rumour. I just heard it over short wave right from headquarters! Oh boy! RCA Victor Short Wave sure lets you in on the ground floor!"

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### Act III starring sister Sue

Scene—Gathering of the gang after a moonlight skate. Sister Sue, by the RCA Victrola, is comparing favorite hit tunes recorded for Victor by Tommy Dorsey, Sammy Kaye, Glenn Miller. At the moment it's a tie between swing and sweet.  
Music Cue—"Scatterbrain" swung by Sammy Kaye (Victor Record 26387).



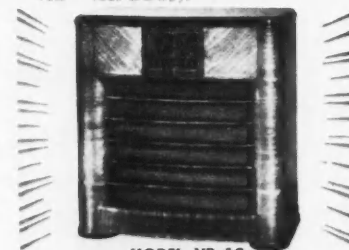
SUE: "It's much more fun to come home and dance since the family got this RCA Victrola."  
JOE: "Yeah, ma'am! Swell family, swell records, swell Sue! C'mon, let's dance."

### Act IV played by the twins

Scene—Bedtime for Alice and Alan. For good behaviour they are allowed to play one more record on the RCA Victrola before being chased off to bed. Victor records keep children happy indoors on stormy days... they're good musical training, too.  
Music Cue—"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" by Rimsky-Korsakov (Victor Record 1645).



ALAN: "It's your turn to choose a record, Alice."  
ALICE: "Goody. Let's have 'Gulliver's Travels' (Set BC-23)."



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# ART AND ARTISTS

## Canadians Versus Americans

BY GRAHAM McINNES

LAST week the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color opened its annual show at the Art Gallery of Toronto. In adjoining rooms hang about fifty paintings which came up to Canada from the Golden Gate; and this joint showing offers an excellent opportunity for stacking Canadian art up against the art of the U.S. Several highly interesting facts emerge. In the first place (granted that oil is a more highly complex and varied medium than water-color) the arts of both countries seem almost equally vital, vigorous and direct. What is more, they compare evenly in painterly approach and technical competence.

It seems that when fine painters try to set down, as best they can, what they feel about their surroundings and their relation to them fine national art results almost as a matter of course.

In both exhibitions there is comparatively little conscious striving for a "native" style; and consequently there is both excellent painting and excellent visual interpretation of North American life. In fact, if the best work of the two shows were made into a single exhibition, you would probably be hard put to it to unscramble the Canadian from the American. This is partly due to the fact that life south of the Pre-



MODERN AMERICAN ART. "Carnival", by Henrik Mayer, in the Exhibition of Contemporary Painting in U.S.A. now at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

dash and color; Philip Surrey roams the same territory, but in a more subjective and subtle manner. A notable newcomer from Alberta is Laura Evans Reid; while the deftly handled Cape Cod landscapes of Mr. and Mrs. Haworth provide us with a bridge to the American scene.

the spiritual grass-roots a decade ago; it is apparent today in the social painters. It should be remembered, though, that this exhibition is in no sense representative of all American art. Of the 52 exhibitors, 38 come from New York City and its environs.

There is some lovely painting in this exhibition: Karfiol's big figure piece, Speicher's portrait, Waldo Pierce's "Jane", Judson Smith's Catskill landscape. The grass-roots are represented by a fine Benton, an equally fine Curry. In Myer Abel's children there is expressive painting and deep human feeling. Charles Burchfield looks at the American industrial scene with a penetrating but kindly eye; Aaron Bohrod strips it right down to bone and sinew. Bohrod's "Chicago River" is terrific. The oily canal, the lift-bridge, the tangle of shacks, plants, derricks, tanks and plain dumps, are anatomized mercilessly. Against an ochreous sunset, the sheer mess which man has made of the landscape is shown with an eye that somehow composes it all into a fine, richly painted canvas. It looks as if the entire population of Chicago had just moved in, or was about to move out. Yet Bohrod paints with warmth, and with humanity. This is his America and he points no moral; he just does that most difficult of all things—he paints a fine picture. It's because so many Canadians and Americans are painting fine pictures that this show is worth seeing.

### Light

(Continued from Page 6)

last of March, we pass a pond or river, we know. For blue water appears, dancing in the sun. What more mag-



MODERN AMERICAN ART. "Hogs Killing Rattlesnake", by John S. Curry, in the Exhibition of Contemporary Painting in U.S.A. now at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

Cambrian Shield, especially in the cities and towns, is pretty much the same on both sides of the border. On top of this, artists of both countries have been subjected to pretty much the same influences, with the exception of the influence of the Group of Seven on the Canadians; and in the water-color show, this is noticeable only by its absence.

THERE is, however, one interesting difference between the two shows. With the Canadians, it's the younger painters (those born after 1900) who show the most vitality; with the Americans, the vitality is present among the older painters as well. May this be because America was, in general, settled by successive waves of rebels, while Canada was, in general, settled by successive waves of conservatives? It appears to be a possible answer.

The water-colorists are to be specially congratulated for their contribution. The Society, for the past few years, could always be relied upon to put on the brightest show of the year. But this time, it has outdone itself. The general level is high, and there is some really superb work, notably from the brushes of Goodridge Roberts, Henri Masson, Paraskeva Clark, André Bieler and Carl Schaefer. But what is even more encouraging is that so much room has been given to young and little known painters. Names may mean little unless the work is seen, but the art lover should certainly look out for Keith Beattie, Ada Killins, H. A. Mulligan, Marian Mackay, Noreen Masters and Harvey Kruger. Indeed, he cannot help noticing them.

David Milne descends from his northern shack to give us a dry stark rendering of a dry, stark place—O'Keefe's Lane. Fritz Brandtner and Sam Borenstein continue to explore the lower slopes of Montreal with

their virtues. One of these defects may be described as the Rah-rah attitude to art, which results in extravagance, exaggeration and at least the appearance of a phony revivalist emotion. It was apparent in the move to

ical sight is there than the first glimpse of open water in the spring? Was ever blueness so blue? Could sunlight really mingle with it and be thrown into it and out of it so vividly except in pictures? People who do not know Canada may be forgiven for not understanding our pictures. How can they know that what seem to them gross overstatements are if anything not bright enough. Certainly not in late March. The writer remembers a heavy snowfall that came down on the city of Ottawa one year late in the month. Next day, when the snow was still unsoftened, the spring sun came out bright and clear. There was of course far more intensity of light at the end of March than can be found in the winter proper, and that intense light on the white snow gave a radiance and clarity to the air about the city that it can seldom have possessed. The most distant objects stood out distinctly. The Kingsmere ridge appeared to have been moved several miles closer to town. Even the distant church in the hills beyond Templeton, which usually cannot be seen, came staring into view.

WITH April once more the light changes. A softness arrives. Exhalations from the gestating earth



MODERN CANADIAN ART. "Burned Farm House", by Carl Schaefer, in the 13th Annual Exhibition of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color, now at the Art Gallery of Toronto.



## "Silk Stockings in the Morning? Imagine!"

SILK STOCKINGS a luxury? Not today, but they were 25 years ago. So was an automobile, and a telephone. An incandescent lamp—not half so good as the one you now get for 20 cents—then cost four to five times as much. And you couldn't buy a radio or an electric refrigerator for love or money.

These are only a few of the things we accept today as commonplace. We expect wide, smooth, well-lighted streets. We want automatic heat in our homes; we clean our rugs with vacuum cleaners. We accept without comment an X-ray examination as part of a medical check-up. Luxuries? Not at all; they're part of the Canadian standard of living.

How did they become common in so short a time? Not by some sudden change in our wealth and habits. It was through years of steady work by industry—scientists, engineers, and skilled workmen developing new products, improving them, learning to make them less expensive so that millions of people could enjoy them. And so, imperceptibly, luxuries have changed to necessities.

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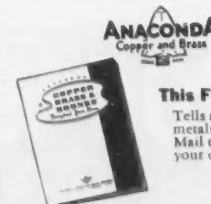
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## The Persistence of Unemployment

Jan. 15th, 1940.

BY P.O'D.

ONE of the really baffling and depressing features of the war situation in this country is the persistence of unemployment. Here are all the energies and resources of the nation being gathered up and directed to the one tremendous end, and yet there are nearly a million and a half of people out of work. And a quarter of a million men, nominally employable, without any work for a year or more!

Why should this be so? Reasons, of course, are given—reasons of a sort—slackness in the building trades, hold-ups at the mines because of the lack of transport, seasonal variations in

employment. But they are reasons that do not explain—not an unemployment list of 1,400,000! That is something that takes an awful lot of explaining.

It may be that the chief and basic difficulty is the unadaptability of British labor. Not that the average British workman is unable to turn his hand to more than one job. Not that he is personally unwilling. But for generations he has been trained by custom and habit and especially by the trade-union code to do his own particular work and no other.

The bricklayer insists on laying

brick, the carpenter on shaping boards, the miner on digging coal. And if there should, for the moment, be no bricks to be laid, or boards to be shaped, or coal to be dug—well, they simply wait until there are. They draw the Dole.

What's more, the British workman not only refuses to barge into the other fellow's job, but refuses with equal obstinacy to let the other fellow barge into his job. Hence the difficulty the Government is experiencing with its "dilution" schemes.

Labor men regard these plans with a hostile and suspicious eye. And yet how obviously sensible it is that, with a crying shortage of skilled labor in certain essential industries, efforts

should be made to spread that skilled labor out as far as possible, by giving to semi-skilled and unskilled men such parts of the work as they are capable of doing.

That is not how the trade unions feel about it. They are thinking in terms of wages and conditions, and of possible attacks on their standards of living—really attacks on their monopoly. And so, in spite of promises and agreements, the Government is obliged to proceed very slowly and cautiously in the matter. Any precipitate action might precipitate something very serious indeed.

### Father of Penny Post

More than a hundred years ago a Post Office official named Rowland Hill happened to see a postman hand a letter to a woman at a cottage door. She looked at the envelope for a few moments, and then handed it back, saying that she did not care to pay the postage. In those days, postage was paid when the letter was received, not when it was posted. You didn't have

to take a letter if you didn't want to. Hill was sufficiently interested to ask the woman why she refused it. And she was sufficiently good-natured or careless to tell him.

"It's from my brother," she said, "and I know from the way he wrote the address that he's well and happy. When he has anything special to tell me, he writes the address a different way, and I take the letter." Such, at least, is my recollection of the story.

That experience set Rowland Hill to thinking out the plan that made him the father of the Penny Post, from which have been developed all the modern postal systems of the world. The Penny Post came into operation on Jan. 10th, 1840; and last week in London the Postal History Society gave a dinner to celebrate the centenary. The reply to the toast to the memory of Sir Rowland Hill was made by his grandson, Colonel Hill.

Even in time of war this seems an occasion worth noting. Too bad it could not have been marked by a restoration of penny postage! That would have given us all something to rejoice about. But we mustn't be impatient. Some day, no doubt, we shall go back to it—when the Hitler's cease from hitting, and the Goerings gur-r-r no more.

### Alternative Heads

Evacuation is a thing that most of us think of in terms of school children and mothers. But there is another form of evacuation that is equally important—perhaps even more important, now that the school children are trooping back to their homes in such numbers. Certainly much more likely to persist "for the duration"—or longer, it may be. In a good many cases it may even be permanent.

This is the evacuation of the various departments of the Civil Service and also of great London firms. Blackpool is now a second Whitehall, and all over the country are dotted the offices of companies, whose business was previously conducted within sound of Bow Bells.

The reasons for this official and commercial exodus are as cogent as in the case of the school children. It is all part of the immense plan to reduce our vulnerability by decentralization—by spreading out essential national activities over the widest possible area. If the Germans bomb London effectively, they will still be able to do terrible damage, but they won't be able to bomb the nation's head off. There will be a lot of alternative heads to go on functioning.

Excellent as are the reasons for this migration from Whitehall and the City, it has caused a tremendous amount of heart-burning and complaint, not only among the people who have been moved, but also in the districts to which they have been transplanted. Civil Servants have been

### BLASE

I'VE no nostalgic longing  
To follow trains away.  
I'm sure the places where they go  
Are just like here, today.  
I waste no time in wishing,  
I spurn both hope and sorrow.  
I am resigned that it will be  
So like today, tomorrow.

A. W. GEO. HALL.

holding meetings of protest. There has even been talk of strikes among them. And their indignation has been matched by the indignation of the people who have had their hotels seized to accommodate them.

No one is very happy about it—which is perhaps only what you might expect—but the Government shows no sign of weakening in its decision. The Civil Servants have been moved or are being moved, and they have got to stay moved. But it is different with the City people. They are as free to go back as the school children are, and a lot of them are already doing it. Too bad!—and not only because of these times of danger. London is much too big and crowded a place. The more firms that go away and stay away, the better. Perhaps a good many of them will.

### The Kilts Are Off

Scotland will soon be getting thoroughly fed up with this war. In the first place there is no fighting to speak of—nothing, that is, really to war-r-rm a mon's bluid. And now there are no kilts! This last is the hardest and sorrest blow of all, because there is so little hope of future improvement. Fighting there probably will be soon, and hot enough to satisfy even William Wallace himself, if he should come back to earth. But the kilts are definitely off.

In answer to protests from the Scottish Societies, the War Office has stated officially that it has no intention of issuing any more kilts to the Highland regiments. Those that have them may use them, but only for "walking out"—which seems more like an insult than a concession—and there are to be no fresh supplies. The kilts, they say, are too difficult to make, it is impossible to turn them out in sufficient numbers for all the Highland units, and they offer very inadequate protection against gas.

It would, of course, be just like the Germans to do the dirty and send out a gas that would keep low and get the braw lads around the knees, and—well, there you are! Whatever may be claimed for the kilt on the grounds of martial beauty or health or convenience, not the Hielandest Hieland man of them all could say that it protects the knees.

It would certainly be a sad sight to see a Highland regiment jumping about and scratching its legs when it ought to be attending to more serious business. None the less, there are sore and angry hearts in the glens and along the braes. War is no what it used to be.

# WHAT IS THIS LEGION DRIVE?

## and why should I give?

Canadian Legion War Services sponsor a great, new cause—a service to the men of Canada who are fighting for us in our Army, Navy, and Air Force. To provide funds for this imperative work, a campaign to raise \$500,000 is now under way. If you wonder, "Why should I give?" we suggest you read these questions and answers:

### Q. What is the Legion raising this money for?

A. To provide funds for carrying on educational and personal service work with Canadians who have enlisted in the fighting forces.

### Q. What do you mean by Educational Service?

A. Men who have enlisted are civilians in khaki who have a serious job to do. In doing that job, they should not develop the mental attitude "we are not coming back," but rather should continually think in terms of "when I go home," that they may be prepared to resume civilian life where they left off. In the hope of encouraging that outlook, it is felt that wherever possible, educational facilities and vocational training while they are on active service should be made available, to occupy their leisure and constantly remind them of the necessity of preparing for the future.

### Q. And what are Personal Services to the Troops?

A. This means advice, guidance and actual personal services to men who are far from home and worried or bothered about some problem of a domestic or business nature. Legion War Services can perform an invaluable service to thousands of Canadians through their coast-to-coast organization with 1100 branches in cities, towns and villages throughout Canada. As the war develops, questions of pensions, medical treatment and re-establishment will arise. For years, the Legion has dealt with such problems and the accumulated experience of years will be available to the casualties of the present war.

### Q. Why is Canadian Legion War Services entrusted with this work?

A. Because of the vast experience of the Legion in dealing with problems of the half-a-million Canadians who served in the Great War of 1914-1918, the Dominion Government places deep confidence in Legion activities and recognizes their particular fitness to cope with the problems that will arise during this war and to extend wise counsel to the thousands of men who now serve.

### Q. Do Legion War Services overlap those of the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., etc.?

A. By no means. On the contrary, the Canadian Red Cross have strongly endorsed our activities. It is our definite purpose to avoid infringing upon the work being done by any other organization.

### Q. Why shouldn't the Government undertake this job of education and vocational training?

A. Under dictator governments, practically all services are administered by the Government, and the rights and privileges of individuals are reduced to a minimum. In Canada we still retain the right to decide whether or not we wish to provide certain services for our fellow-men. In due course it will be the duty of the Government to develop schemes for the return to civil life of the men now employed in the armed forces. In the meantime, the work of educational training is to be carried on under Canadian Legion War Services on a voluntary basis.

### Q. Do men on active service really want to bother about education?

A. Where our scheme has been put in operation, the men have shown great eagerness to take advantage of the

courses offered. It is not uncommon for 60% of a unit personnel to attend educational courses.

### Q. Are Legion officers qualified to undertake this job of education?

A. The Legion will organize and finance the plan. The actual educational work will be carried out under the direction of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The best educationists in Canada and overseas will assist. For instance, as Director of our Educational Work in Canada we have secured the services of Lt.-Col. Wilfrid W. Bovey, of McGill University, who is also Head of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

### Q. Do your services include helping a man find a job when he gets back?

A. Yes. To co-operate with him and employers of labor to obtain preference for the men who have qualified themselves for such jobs or positions, and to assist the government in developing plans for the rehabilitation of the men when they return.

### Q. How much of this money will actually go to help the soldiers, and how much will be spent in salaries of armchair workers?

A. To date we have developed our programme with only two headquarters officers and a very limited number of men in the field, due to the fact that we have been able to utilize the services of our existing personnel free of charge, and also the assistance of so many voluntary workers. No matter how the work may develop, the paid personnel will, having regard to the amount of voluntary services rendered, be very moderate.

### Q. Can my contribution be included as a deduction on my income tax?

A. Yes. This appeal is registered under the War Charities Act, and as such, the full exemption for War Charities contributions has been authorized by the Secretary of State.

### Q. Will there be an official audit of Legion War Services funds?

A. Yes. A double audit. Canadian Legion War Services, Inc. is registered under the War Charities Act (Ottawa), and as such its accounts will be audited by the Auditor-General of Canada, in addition to a reputable firm of chartered accountants.

### Q. Will any of the money subscribed be used for regular Canadian Legion purposes?

A. No, not one cent. All the money subscribed will be spent in the interests of Canadians who are serving in our Navy, Army and Air Force.

### Q. Will any of the money be spent on work other than education and personal service?

A. Education and personal services will be a first charge on these moneys. Soldiers' concert parties will be provided and recreation huts established where required. It will also be the duty of our experienced personnel, under proper authority, to do such things as may seem reasonable and necessary to contribute to the welfare of the troops, having regard to conditions which may develop. The Legion desires to be ready to meet any emergency which may arise.

This work warrants your support. It is a practical effort which will bring rich dividends in future Canadian manhood. Send or take a generous donation to this great new cause to your nearest Canadian Legion branch.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 10, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## French Finances and Exchange Control

BY R. M. COPER

The French economy is basically sound. But the French system of public finance has until recently been out of line with the requirements of a modern economy. Hence the ceaseless troubles of the administration, the amazing output of financial decree laws in recent years, and the embitterment of the French people which bordered on revolution.

The hopeless deflationary policy of the Laval government brought things to a head.

The Blum government could not alter the situation fundamentally because it was denied the power to introduce exchange control which at that stage would have been an appropriate solution.

M. Reynaud, the present Finance Minister, might have succeeded. In any case he has put France's war finances on a footing which will prevent them from interfering with the war effort.

"SOME day they will come again" said the dying Poincaré, pointing towards Germany. This fear has haunted France ever since 1870, and it has never abated, not even after 1918. It has contributed more than anything else to determining France's actions in every sphere of public life; and perhaps also the actions of individuals to a degree which may one day be more clearly realized than now. It has without doubt been responsible for many occurrences in the country's internal and external policy which would otherwise defy rational explanation. And it has caused a financial and economic development which made us witness extraordinary things during the last few years.

The system of indirect taxes is so firmly rooted in the French mind that it was not possible until shortly before the outbreak of the First Great War to introduce income tax in France.

This was one of the reasons why France, who is much less industrialized than England and Germany, found it very hard to keep up with German armaments before 1914. After the war this difficulty increased, yet France never ceased military training under conscription, and she did not allow financial considerations to interfere with the fortification of her eastern frontier. Both these activities continuously made heavy demands on her Treasury, without however by themselves unbalancing the finances.

What eventually produced disaster was the singularly unfortunate coincidence of two causes which were entirely different in character, but worked in the same direction. It was the almost revolutionary mood in the French people which had been created by M. Laval's incredibly unimaginative deflationary policy on the one hand; and on the other hand the Nazi occupation of the Rhineland at a time when that mood had come to a head.

### Blum Did His Best

Whatever one may think of M. Blum's political affiliations, there is no denying that he had to handle, and did handle tolerably well, a situation which demanded at the same time huge expenditures for stopping the ravages of the depression, and for the armaments speed-up which had become necessary after Hitler had thrown off the mask. It is easy and ungrateful now to count the francs by which M. Blum increased the French public debt; for it is those francs whose expenditure then helps to defend the Empire today; and it is those francs which perhaps prevented a social revolution in France which would have been infinitely more costly (not only to France herself) than M. Blum's administration was. Even if the revolution had been quelled.

Moreover, it is hardly logical to blame for incompetency in matters of high finance a distinctly Leftist group of men, some of whom maybe did not even want to understand high finance, but who were all prepared to assume responsibility when nobody else was on the scene. Especially if one sees what supposed-to-be more competent governments did in France.

Between the summers of 1931 and 1934 the salaries of civil servants were changed six times. In addition there were other measures taken designed to cut down the personnel expenditure of the administration. For example, at one time promotions were stopped for a year. Then a percentage was fixed by which the number of civil servants was to be reduced; this done, it was found that it was against the constitution, so it was rescinded. Civil and military pensions were frequently tampered with. We mention these things first, because they seem not to be conducive to maintaining high efficiency in the civil service.

Some years ago there were one hundred and twenty-eight different kinds of taxes in France. This was before M. Doumergue became Prime Minister at the beginning of 1934.

Since then the number of taxes has greatly increased. Parliament gave him power to enact financial legislation by decree. It was then still thought undemocratic to govern in this fashion, and M. Doumergue restrained himself to issuing a mere hundred-odd financial decree laws during his year of office.

### Hectic Law-Making

M. Laval was less scrupulous in, since by experience more accustomed to, such matters. During the six months he was in office in 1935 he passed five hundred and forty-nine financial decree laws. And M. Chautemps who held office in 1937 between the two Blum administrations did still better. Having become a little wary of granting unlimited special powers to governments, Parliament restricted M. Chautemps to two months' legislation by decree. During this period he issued one hundred and seventeen financial decree laws.

If you think the resourcefulness and achievements of these gentlemen are remarkable, what would you say of M. Louchet who was French Finance Minister for two and a half weeks in one of Briand's cabinets in 1925? Nobody thought of Special Powers and Decree Laws in those days, and if you were minister and moved a bill you had to go through the paces all right. And M. Louchet did not only move eight bills, but actually carried one through the

Chamber of Deputies! Of course, this quantitatively hectic activity indicates clearly that most of the measures were taken, and had to be taken, as expedients of the moment. We have already mentioned two fundamental reasons why French public finances were in such a precarious position; the failure of establishing a well functioning system of income tax, and the high level of defense expenditure.

### Caillaux the "Bolshevist"

The intolerable burden of indirect taxes had been one of the chief reasons of the French Revolution. The revolutionary governments devised a perfect and modern system of direct taxes. It was dropped by Napoleon for no particularly cogent reason; he reverted to the old system. In 1914 M. Caillaux was forced to resign his office as Minister of Finance, and sent into the wilderness, publicly accused amidst a most violent outburst of

fury throughout the whole country as (what we would call today) a bolshevist. His crime was the audacity of introducing a bill which contained the principle of progressive income taxation. Alas, the good old days; and only twenty-five years ago.

A third cause was the falling off of revenue due to France's export trade having been particularly hard hit by the depression. And we have to add the determined resistance of certain groups in France to submit to exchange control, which until the outbreak of this war was another manifestation of bolshevism to them.

It looks as if this resistance was partly not so much due to the insistence on the principle of preserving the freedom of movement of capital funds, as to more selfish causes. However, there was in some measure a legitimate reason for this.

Until a year or two ago France had seven regular budgets, and at times

(Continued on Page 16)



THE LENGTHENING SHADOW

Chamber of Deputies!

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## THE BUSINESS FRONT

### The War Gets Tougher

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THIS war is probably going to be a tougher war for us Canadians than now.

For one thing, we are going to have our taxes raised—very considerably. The publicity committee of the first National War Loan gave us clear warning in its statement that, as the war proceeds, about 40 per cent. of the national income is likely to be required for purposes of government (federal, provincial and municipal, and including war expenditures). This compares with the 25 per cent. which our governments have been taking latterly.

A fair guess is that taxation is going to jump very soon after the coming election, in fact just as soon as the government gets set. If the King government is returned to office, which it probably will be, it will have a mandate from the people to do whatever is necessary to carry on the war and bring it to a successful conclusion, and it will proceed to exercise that mandate to an extent that will considerably increase our individual awareness of the fact that we are at war.

Taxes will be upped because it is already evident that present tax receipts are nowhere near what is necessary, and because it is also apparent that this is a much more costly war than the last (Britain's daily war outlay is already around the peak level of the last war, though war operations are obviously on a much more restricted scale today than they are likely to be in future), and because the Canadian government knows that the Allies have to pay cash on the nail this time for their large and essential war purchases from the United States.

In regard to the higher cost of making war, Sir John Simon stated recently that the cost of equipping a British division and maintaining it in the field had almost doubled since the last war, mainly on account of mechanization.

### Regimentation, Too

After the federal election next month we may expect to see a progressive tightening of the governmental control of business. The aim will be to bring all the productive and distributive machinery of the country into alignment with the national task of prosecuting the war. Canada will become more and more "totalitarian," following in the footsteps of France and Britain, just as they have followed Germany's. This extension of government control will affect (presumably, not for the better) the ability

of business to make profits and provide the required tax revenues.

While Canadian taxation may not be increased so far as to reduce the general Canadian standard of living to the "bearable minimum", which is recognized as the tax objective in Britain, France and Germany, it will certainly (if the war continues) be carried far enough to require personal readjustments by the average citizen. This will obviously affect business considerably. Consumption of luxury products will diminish. And heavy war profits taxes will mean that there will not be the purchasing power from this source that there was in the last war.

### Germans Are Worse Off

For Canadians to pay 40 per cent. of the national income in taxes is bad enough, but they will still be a lot better off than the Germans, whose government is now spending 60 per cent. of the national income. Authority for the latter figure is the Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington, which adds that three-quarters of the amount spent by the German government comes from taxes, contributions and profits from government enterprises. "This simply means," says Whaley-Eaton, "that virtually every industry is working for the State, an almost complete socialization."

France has gone further than Britain in the regimentation of industry, but Britain has gone to lengths that would not have been thought possible a few years ago. And the necessity of "fighting the devil with fire" has been accepted in Britain with surprisingly good grace.

It appears that the Canadian government's job of winning public acceptance of its coming taxation and regimentation measures will be made easier by the intensification of Germany's war effort that now seems to be in progress. A vigorous, sustained German onslaught in the air and on land is bound to cause casualties on the Allied side, perhaps serious ones, which may be expected to produce a public state of mind conducive to acceptance of increased sacrifice.

There are signs that we are now moving into the second stage of the war, features of which will be the development of the first real physical struggle for supremacy between the contenders, a much more complete subjection of capitalistic economies to the totalitarian requirements of war, and the abandonment of false hopes regarding a wartime prosperity. It will be a time of test for both sides.

## There's Good and Bad Economizing

BY HOWE MARTYN

Pointless economizing in business or in personal matters will harm, not help, our war-time national economy. The latter requires for its continued strength that individuals and corporations shall continue and if possible increase their peace-time activity.

The national government isn't likely to be a party to false economizing in war-time, but lesser agencies of government in the provinces and municipalities may. The writer suggests that practical directions on how to economize are needed for the security of the economy.

ECONOMY is imperative for the winning of the war. This advice is coming over from some pretty heavy business and political artillery. Of course, Canadians are a debtor nation and a nation of debtors, ensconced in long-hardened concrete optimism. The barrage of advice may fail even to interrupt our dreams. That would seem as bad as for us to be frightened out of our wits. However, panic is really the greater danger on the home front of business and finance.

Economy is an abstract noun, a general term. Words of this kind, lacking reference to definite and specific things or actions, have such a subversive way of getting taken the wrong way that they ought to be interned for propaganda and sabotage. Demands for economy can have the most serious consequences to the economy, meaning the industrial and business organization of the country, if everybody suddenly, stringently and indiscriminately economizes, i.e., stops buying.

### No Strength in Fasting

It is desirable at all times that the economy should grow increasingly strong, and in this war it is already generally understood that our economic strength is vital. Economizing has its place. But every child knows you go strong by drinking your milk and eating your spinach, not by fasting.

The economy comprises government activities and individual and corporate activities in the production, distribution, investment and consumption of wealth. The objective in peace or war is to maximize the real wealth in whatever form in your economy, even though in war you proceed immediately to explode much of your wealth, destroying it again.

But if, for instance, we allow the present Canadian apple crop, picked and barrelled, but unexportable on account of the war, simply to rot because we are all individually economizing, it would be sheer stupid waste. Indiscriminate reductions in consumption, and likewise in invest-

ment, which are suggested to many people by economy, are no contribution to our war effort.

### Will it Release Wealth?

There is little danger of the national government being a party to false economizing in war time. All the wealth that it can command is used, and all the resources it can gain control of are fully employed. However, lesser agencies of government in the provinces and municipalities, without direct responsibilities towards the war effort, may be tempted to such asserted economies as cutting down education. But a spinster school teacher can't go to the war, and she would be in the way in a munitions factory. Entertaining the troops she can do in her spare time. Her salary is not really saved by firing her, if she continues to eat. There is no point in economizing unless it releases wealth or means of producing wealth that can and will be used for war purposes.

The economy requires for its continued strength that individuals and corporations should continue or increase their peace-time activity. Business should not economize but should spend on wages, if production is to be maintained, and on plant maintenance and extension if it is to be increased. Individuals should spend sufficient to maintain personal efficiency. They may need more of easily available home-grown luxuries to maintain morale in war-time. Scrooging, self-denial without a real specific purpose, is unhealthy, psychologically dangerous.

### Saving to Pay Taxes

However, changes in the economy broad and deep enough to affect every person in the country are bound to come in the course of the war. Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at the recent Lord Mayor's Banquet in London, urged "economy." "We must save," he said. "We are compelled to save money to pay sharply higher taxes. It is important for us

(Continued on Page 15)

## Europe on Short Rations

BY GERALD CARR

EVERY country in Europe is rationed, more or less severely, owing to the repercussions of the war. Rationing has had to be introduced in many neutral countries, or the policy of restricting supplies has been adopted. This is done by rationing the retailer who is allotted an average of foodstuffs proportionately reduced compared with their normal sales.

The restriction and scarcity has resulted in increased prices which have in some cases gone up as much as a third before government control was established. Schemes that will take the retailer rationing a step further and include the purchaser have been prepared by most countries. France, due to her great agricultural re-

sources, is actually in a more favorable position than many neutral countries, voluntary reduction of purchases combined with restricted supplies at present meeting the situation.

The table below shows the rules in force in three belligerent and four neutral countries, but does not tell the whole story, for the simplest form of rationing is to make the article unobtainable and in the case of Germany, the ration sometimes represents the maximum—if you can get it. It is not a guarantee that the prescribed amount will be available for every customer. Special conditions attach to certain rations in various parts of Germany, e.g. Jews get a half ration or nothing until all other customers are satisfied.

|                | Britain  | France                               | Germany   | Switzerland   | Denmark                                      | Holland                                  | Italy                                       |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Butter         | 4 ozs. a week  | Unrationed                           | 5 ozs. a week   | Unrationed  | Unrationed                                   | Unrationed                               | Supplies restricted                         |
| Bacon          | 4 ozs. a week  | Unrationed                           | Supplies restricted. See Meat.  | Unrationed  | Unrationed                                   | Unrationed                               | Unrationed                                  |
| Edible Fats    | Unrationed   | Unrationed. Supplies restricted.     | Lard, 1 1/2 ozs. a week. Scarc.   | Supplies restricted                                       | Unrationed                                   | Supplies restricted                      | Supplies restricted                         |
| Coffee and Tea | Unrationed   | Unrationed. Tea supplies restricted. | Coffee unobtainable. Substitutes used.  | Supplies restricted                                       | 3 ozs. a week or 2 1/2 ozs. of tea.          | Supplies scarce                          | Supplies restricted. Tea, 1 1/2 oz. a week. |
| Meat           | To be rationed 1 to 2 lbs. a week approx.                | Meatless day on Fridays              | 1 lb. a week. 1 to 2 eggs.  | Unrationed  | Unrationed                                   | Supplies restricted                      | Unrationed                                  |
| Sugar          | 12 ozs. a week. Special allowances for pre-serv.         | Unrationed                           | 8 1/2 ozs. a week. Jam, 3 1/2 ozs. extra for children.                                  | Supplies restricted. Rice, macaroni, oats, barley scarce. | 1 lb. a week. Scarc and dear.                | 12 ozs. a week                           | Supplies restricted                         |
| Fuel           | Unrationed   | Unrationed                           | Supplies restricted   | Unrationed  | Supplies restricted. Scarc.                  | Unrationed                               | Unrationed                                  |
| Petrol         | 5 gals. a month. Rationing and upwards according to car. | Unrationed. Expected                 | Unobtainable for private motorist.  | No Sunday motoring. Special permits needed.               | Supplies restricted. Special permits needed. | No Sunday motoring. Supplies restricted. | 2 1/2 gals. a week approx.                  |
| Clothing       | Unrationed   | Unrationed                           | 4 to 6 silk stockings a year. All clothing rationed and not sold without proof of need. | Unrationed  | Unrationed                                   | Unrationed                               | Unrationed                                  |



### Have you to make a Speech?

Write a Short Story, important letter, or article? It must click, but you find it difficult. Let a trained writer help you. My fifteen years' experience as writer, public speaker, salesman, here and abroad is at your disposal. Reasonable fees assured. Write Damon Brooks, 51 Woodville Ave., Toronto, GERRARD 2181.

### Dividend Notices

#### RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

##### 6½% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

A DIVIDEND of one and five-eighths per cent (1 5/8%) per share, being the dividend for the quarter ending February 29, 1940, has been declared and authorized to be paid on March 15, 1940 to all preference shareholders of record with the transfer agents of the Company at the close of business on February 29, 1940.

By order of the Board,  
A. W. GIBB, Secretary,  
Winnipeg, January 16, 1940.

#### CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

##### DIVIDEND NOTICES

##### PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 44.

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly Dividend of \$1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months period ended February 29th, 1940, has been declared as Dividend No. 44, payable March 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 29th, 1940.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 18.  
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of \$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 18, payable March 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 29th, 1940.

N.B. Further dividends on the Class "A" Common Shares, amounting to \$3.00 per share, have been declared to be paid subsequently during 1940, details of which will be published in due course.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 8.  
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 8, payable March 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 29th, 1940.

By Order of the Board,  
A. I. SIMMONS, Secretary,  
Toronto, January 26th, 1940.

#### Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

##### DIVIDEND NUMBER 328 EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 60

A regular dividend of 1¢, and an extra dividend of 1¢, making 2¢ in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 26th day of February, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1940.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1940.  
I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

### ELECTRIC POWER

ELECTRIC power has played a prominent role in the development of Canada's manufacturing and mining. According to the latest returns nearly four-fifths of the power used in both these branches of industry is electric drive. In the fifteen years for which such returns are available the use of electric drive in manufacturing has risen by 183.7 per cent.

## The Equitable Life Reports Fine Year

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1939

| ASSETS                                       |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Real Estate:                                 |                        |
| Office Premises                              | \$ 97,500.00           |
| Other (Held for Sale)                        | 563,316.55             |
|  | <b>\$ 660,816.55</b>   |
| Mortgages on Real Estate                     | 5,589,947.26           |
| Agreements for Sale                          | 278,160.23             |
| Loans on Collateral                          | 6,691.81               |
| Loans on Policies                            | 1,577,564.95           |
| Bonds and Debentures                         | 3,571,021.55           |
| Stocks                                       | 114,449.26             |
| Cash on Hand and in Banks                    | 30,243.22              |
| Interest Due                                 | 40,121.44              |
| Interest Accrued                             | 129,328.58             |
| Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)              | 171,070.55             |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                          | <b>\$12,160,415.40</b> |
| LIABILITIES                                  |                        |
| Policy and Annuity Reserves                  | \$10,663,704.00        |
| Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims   | 84,448.00              |
| Amounts Left with Company at Interest        | 151,917.00             |
| Premiums Paid in Advance                     | 23,056.64              |
| Interest Paid in Advance                     | 77.36                  |
| Cashiers' Credit Balances                    | 65.40                  |
| Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued | 32,140.64              |
| Other Liabilities                            | 2,094.06               |
| Dividends Allotted to Policyholders          | 3,373.00               |
| Investment and Contingency Reserves          | 365,000.00             |
| Capital Paid In                              | 327,155.00             |
| Surplus                                      | 507,384.30             |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>                     | <b>\$12,160,415.40</b> |

This Report is featured by: An increase in Insurance in Force to \$41,062,830... Assets gained \$568,225... Policy Reserves up \$485,580, the total exceeding statutory requirements... Real Estate and Mortgage reserves increased and accounts carried below book value... Bonds, Debentures and Stocks taken below market value... Contingency Reserves increased... Surplus gained \$40,982... Interest earned on ledger assets increased to 4.98%... A strong position protecting policyholders securely.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONTARIO

## GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

### CAN. IND. ALCOHOL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

So many have benefited by your column that I also would appreciate your opinion. Over 2 months ago I purchased some Class "B" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol and now I'm beginning to wonder. In your opinion would you continue holding or would you convert them?

—B. K. O., Victoria, B.C.

I think that the Class "B" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol is highly speculative and of limited appeal, even at current low levels and despite the possibility that Hiram Walker—which owns 48 per cent of the voting and 23 per cent of the Class "B" stock—may make a further attempt to acquire the company.

Sales of rye whiskey and gin in Canada—the principal market—and whiskey sales in Great Britain may be adversely affected by the war. Furthermore, additional taxes will take a cut out of profits and rising raw material costs will be an added burden. On the other hand, the chemical division, which produces industrial alcohol and other solvents, charcoal, acetate of lime, etc., will benefit somewhat from war orders, although these are unlikely to be on a substantially profitable basis. Despite the fact that earnings increased from \$81,525 in the 11 months ended August 31, 1938, to \$212,348 in the 1939 fiscal period, important earnings are not likely and dividend payments are not a near-term prospect. Net in the quarter ended November 30, 1939, was \$67,874, equal to 6 cents per share, as compared with a net of \$95,252 and per share earnings of 9 cents in the similar period in 1938.

### HALLIWELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me any information you can about Halliwell Gold Mines? Would you, also, mind mentioning one or two junior golds that have a little more than a highly speculative outlook?

—F.R.N., Red Deer, Alta.

Since development of its property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, proved disappointing, Halliwell Gold Mines has assisted in the financing of other properties, and the outlook appears somewhat uncertain. The company had a fair amount of cash in its treasury and now has large shareholdings in Dumico Gold Corporation and Morris Kirkland Gold Mines. The latter company is resuming milling operations, with ore reserves sufficient for a year and other possibilities to be explored. The prospects for Dumico appear rather promising but underground work was discontinued last April when funds ran low.

Such mines as East Malartic, San Antonio, Kerr-Addison and Aunor are junior gold mines which appear to offer speculative attraction, with possibilities of capital appreciation and increased profits. San Antonio is al-



GEO. H. GOODERHAM, president of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, whose annual report for 1939 showed increases in income and assets and further improvement of the company's financial position.

ready paying a dividend, East Malartic and Kerr-Addison should soon commence, and dividends might be anticipated next year for Aunor. I also consider the outlook for Paymaster as quite favorable.

### STE. CATHERINE IMP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate any news you can give me in regard to Ste. Catherine Improvement Company. I hold some of these bonds but have been out of touch with the situation and would like to be brought up to date.

—S. O. M., Toronto, Ont.

All the rights of Ste. Catherine Improvement Company to its land lease and building on St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, were terminated by a judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, on January 3, 1940; reason for the judgment was the company's inability to pay taxes and ground rent under the land lease.

All the remaining assets, consisting of cash and certain mortgage certificates "of doubtful value," have been surrendered to the trustees for the bondholders. It is indicated that a distribution of \$7.85 for each \$100 principal amount of bonds outstanding will be made by the trustee, after all charges and expenses, and such payment will be made on February 23, 1940, upon surrender of the bonds and coupons. Any additional funds which may become available through eventual disposal of the mortgage certificates will likewise be distributed to bondholders who turn in their bonds and receive the original payment.

### HOWEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to receive information on Howey, as to its position mine-wise, dividend possibilities, the value of its East Malartic holdings, etc.

—B. J. C., Larder Lake, Ont.

Minewise the Howey Gold Mines property is nearing the end. At the annual meeting last March it was stated there was sufficient ore for the best part of two years' profitable operations. Since that time a new block of low grade ore has been developed which should extend the life of the mine at least into the summer of 1941. In the past year a dividend of five cents a share was paid and it is reasonable to expect a similar return this year.

Its holdings of 430,000 shares of East Malartic has a current market valuation of \$1,634,000, or close to 33 cents per Howey share. The financial statement for 1939 has not been made public but at the end of 1938 current assets were \$1,621,815, which included cash \$683,721 and marketable securities \$631,831, although the market value of the investments at that time was \$1,188,000, which figure is now much higher due to the upturn in East Malartic.

In association with other companies Howey is actively seeking a new property. The shares offer interesting possibilities and while the present price is considerably under the market value of its assets, this is perhaps due to the realization that the mine is a salvage operation and the fact that few holding companies ever sell at their paper value.

### MODERN CONTAINERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your opinion of the common stock of Modern Containers, Limited, at the current market, and from the standpoint of appreciation and of course continued earning power.

—N. C. B., Halifax, N.S.

I think you might regard the common stock of Modern Containers, Limited, as a business man's investment. Appreciation prospects of the stock seem limited, but it has attraction for income; it is selling currently at 15½ to yield 5.2 per cent. at the 80-cents-per-share dividend rate.

Modern Containers, Limited, is an amalgamation of Collapsible Tubes and Containers, Limited, and Modern Machine Company, Limited. In addition to manufacturing collapsible tubes and containers for tooth paste, shaving cream and other semi-liquids for Canadian distribution, the company makes

(Continued on Next Page)

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. From the short-term or month-to-month viewpoint, the N.Y. stock market's direction, since September, has been downward, prices, so far, having registered a slow technical correction of the war advance.

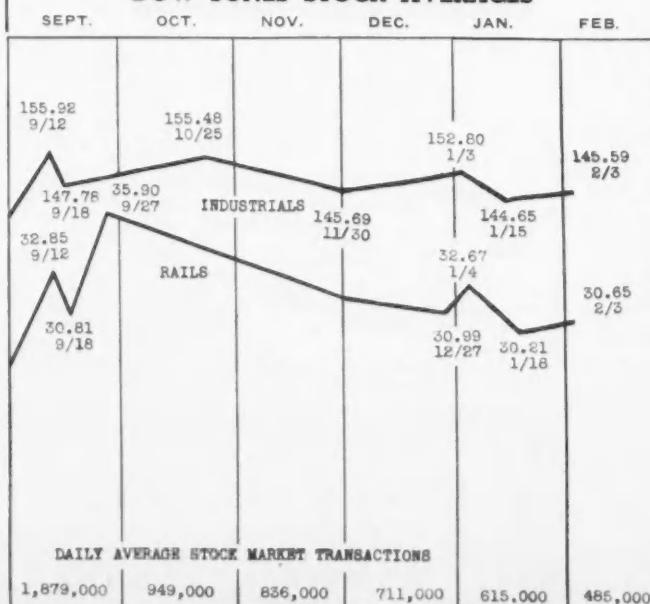
#### STOCK MARKET TREND

Over the past four and one-half months the American stock market has been undergoing a slow technical correction of the sharp September war advance. Normal limits to such a corrective movement were previously given herein as 32/29 on the Dow-Jones rail average. 146/140 on the industrial average. Should the two averages now rally above their last rally peaks (Industrials 152.80, Rails 32.67), they will have signalled, under Dow's theory, that the corrective movement has ended and that the main upward trend has been resumed in favor of another broad forward movement.

A decline, rather than rally, at this juncture, carrying the rail average, on closing price, to or under 29.80, would represent a more than fractional penetration of its critical support point of September 18—30.81, and would be a confirmation of the January weakness of the industrial average in decisively penetrating its critical support point of December 27—30.99. Such a development would signal a technical correction of the upmove from April to September, 1939. This would represent an intermediate decline in a major uptrend, such as the downtrend from November 1938 to April 1939. Normal correction zones would be 31/28 on the rails, 143/134 on the industrials.

Awaiting the market's disclosure of the immediate trend, it should be borne in mind that the decline has been running for more than the normal duration, that volumes have been sufficiently light to suggest a well-liquidated position, that prices are reasonable relative to prospective business levels, and that a lot of bad news is out. Accordingly, any extension of the decline, as discussed above, would not be the occasion, in our opinion, for increased bearishness, but rather, would suggest that the final phase of secondary decline was being witnessed prior to renewed upturn.

#### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



### A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

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411 AVENUE BUILDING REGINA, SASK.  
SASKATOON, SASK.

### CHARTERED TRUST and EXECUTOR COMPANY

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1939

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Balance forward from previous year  | \$184,500.04        |
| Net profit for year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' fees, and all other expenses including Municipal Taxes | 121,135.57          |
|   | <b>\$305,635.61</b> |
| Appropriated as follows:  |                     |
| Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes   | \$19,500.00         |
| Written off Office Premises and Furniture and Fixtures  | 10,822.28           |
| Contributions to Staff Pension Fund   | 12,773.92           |
| Dividends   | 50,000.00           |
|   | <b>\$93,096.20</b>  |
| Carried forward   | <b>\$212,539.41</b> |

Certified per report attached.

ARTHUR J. HARDY,  
HARVEY A. LEVER, C.A., Auditors

#### BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1939

| ASSETS                                       |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Capital Account:                             |                        |
| Office Premises                              | \$ 285,007.22          |
| Safety Deposit Vaults                        | 21,663.15              |
| Real Estate Held for Sale                    | 83,198.17              |
| Mortgages—Principal                          | 118,235.74             |
| Interest Due and Accrued                     | 1,447.64               |
| Loans on Collateral Securities               | 209,523.38             |
| Bonds and Debentures—                        |                        |
| Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario   | 70,037.32              |
| Other British Dominions                      | 63,525.09              |
| Canadian Municipalities and School Districts | 82,600.24              |
| Corporations                                 | 181,907.38             |
| Interest Accrued                             | 5,639.73               |
| Stocks                                       | 93,651.13              |
| Cash on Hand and in Banks                    | 64,199.79              |
| Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies     | 65,742.21              |
| Accounts Receivable                          | 27,193.81              |
| Other Assets                                 | 7,241.93               |
|  | <b>\$ 1,380,831.74</b> |
| Guaranteed Trust Account:                    |                        |
| Mortgages—Principal                          | \$ 693,545.89          |
| Interest Due and Accrued                     | 3,198.95               |
| Bonds and Debentures—                        |                        |
| Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario   | 1,683,091.50           |
| Other British Dominions                      | 79,272.01              |
| Canadian Municipalities and School Districts | 134,699.81             |
| Corporations                                 | 671,163.93             |
| Interest Accrued                             | 50,643.80              |
| Loans on Collateral Securities               | 23,309.64              |
| Cash on Hand and in Banks                    | 451,418.88             |
|  | <b>3,228,181.75</b>    |
| Total Capital and Guaranteed Assets          | <b>\$ 4,609,013.49</b> |

| LIABILITIES   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Capital Account:                                    |                        |
| Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid                   | \$ 1,000,000.00        |
| Reserve   | 100,000.00             |
| Dividend No. 84 payable Jan. 2, 1940                | 20,000.00              |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Items                  | 11,098.49              |
| Fees, Rents and other items paid in advance         | 19,235.37              |
| Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Taxes           | 23,954.47              |
| Balance at credit of Profit and Loss                | 212,539.41             |
|   | <b>\$ 1,380,831.74</b> |
| Guaranteed Trust Account:                           |                        |
| Trust Deposits                                      | \$ 3,257,425.42        |
| Funds held under Guaranteed Investment Certificates | 670,756.33             |
|   | <b>3,928,181.75</b>    |
| Total Capital and Guaranteed Liabilities            | <b>\$ 4,609,013.49</b> |

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES  
Cash, Securities and other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies ..... \$ 19,497,545.30  
Total Estates, Trusts and Agencies ..... \$ 19,497,545.30

Estates, Trusts and Agencies under Administration by the Company ..... \$ 19,431,803.09  
Advances from Capital Account ..... 65,742.21  
Total Estates, Trusts and Agencies ..... \$ 19,497,545.30

Approved on behalf of the Board,

R. R. CORSON, President  
JOHN J. GIBSON, General Manager

We have audited the books and accounts of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the year ended December 31, 1939, and have verified the Cash, Bank Balances and Securities of the Company.

After due consideration, we have formed an independent opinion as to the position of the Company, and certify that in our opinion so formed and according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us, the attached Balance Sheet, and the related statement of Profit and Loss, set forth fairly and truly the state of affairs of the Company at December 31, 1939, and the profits made for the year ended on that date, and are in accordance with its books. All transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Company.

ARTHUR J. HARDY,  
HARVEY A. LEVER, C.A., Auditors

January 24, 1940.





## Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

## CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office  
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO  
Assets Exceed \$69,000,000

# GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

metal and plastic caps for the containers and also bottle tops, stoppers and other similar plastic merchandise. Since activities are closely allied with the distribution of a wide variety of consumer goods in general use, it enjoys a well-sustained demand for its products. The company is capitalized at 25,000 no par common shares, and 3,000 shares of \$100-par 5% per cent. cumulative redeemable preferred, all of which are issued.

As of June 30, 1939, current assets totalled \$370,917, against current liabilities of \$61,228. Of the former, \$37,051 was in cash and \$184,580 in marketable securities, the market value of which was \$190,585. Net earnings of the combined companies for the five years ended in 1938 have been equal to an annual average of \$14.94 per preferred and \$1.13 on the common stock. Results for 1939 are expected to compare favorably with 1938 when net was equal to \$1.06 per share. For the six months ended June 30, 1939, net from all sources was equal to 95 cents per common share, of which 43 cents was realized on profit from securities sold and 52 cents from operations and interest and dividends received. Because the business is not seasonal, a comfortable coverage of the common dividend is indicated.

## PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am thinking of buying 400 shares of Eldorado or 100 of Pickle Crow—for appreciation. What is your advice?

—S. W. R., Calgary, Alta.

Of the stocks you mention I prefer Pickle Crow, which gives you a yield of about 10 per cent. Earnings for 1939 are likely to be well above that of the previous year, production in the final quarter having reached an all-time peak. The management is

excellent, ore reserves substantial, sufficient for several years' milling, and present dividends are more than being earned.

The mill, which is now handling about 400 tons daily, is being raised to 500 tons. New hoisting equipment has been installed capable of carrying operations another 1,000 feet to 3,000 feet depth. The company has quick assets of about \$800,000 and the objective is at least \$1,000,000 before giving consideration to an increase in dividends.

## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

CALGARY is not the only place that can put on an oil or gas inquiry. Last week the Saskatchewan Local Government Board staged one in Saskatoon. The purpose was largely to ascertain whether the gas reserves in the Lloydminster field were sufficient to supply that city with gas for a number of years.

Some time ago the city entered into an agreement with the Walter F. Thorn-Franco Oil interests, to supply the city with gas for 20 years and this agreement must be approved by the above-mentioned board, hence the inquiry.

In the way of outstanding expert witnesses, this Saskatoon affair has, I think surpassed our own oil inquiry here in Calgary, which had many U.S. experts from Texas and other U.S. points. However Saskatoon produced a consulting geologist from California, Dr. Ralph E. Arnold, who is a business associate of that great engineer Herbert Hoover, former U.S. President. Dr. Arnold said he had been retained in a consulting capacity by many companies which took him more or less all over the world, to practically all oil and gas fields. He had also been retained by the U.S. Department of Mines several times and had made a survey of the petroleum, mining and other U.S. natural resources in the U.S.A. for the Washington government.

According to Dr. Arnold, the piping of gas from Lloydminster to Saskatoon is a sound proposition and the proven gas reserves are sufficient to last Saskatoon at least 10 years and the boundaries of the field are not defined in three directions. This testimony was corroborated by our own Russel V. Johnson, a consulting geologist, who has quite a few diplomas hanging in his office and also by Dr. F. F. Hintze, professor of geology at Salt Lake University. According to the Saskatoon papers, Dr. Hintze, in pedagogic style, got out a blackboard and chalk, and proved everything in black and white.

It is going to cost just \$4,898,426 to build the pipe lines and install the gas distributing system according to Frank C. Fisher, internationally known gas expert from Detroit, Mich. It took just about two hours for Mr.

Fisher, with the aid of his lawyers, to tell of the many big projects he had been associated with. Among them was the building of a gas pipeline from Texas to Detroit, Mich., the longest pipeline in the world.

As this is written, "experts" retained by the coal and other groups opposed to this project have not been heard. If gas were installed in Saskatoon it would almost entirely cut out the use of coal for heating and cooking and would affect the railways who haul this coal, so next week I will give you their side of the story. Up here in Calgary our own McGillivray Royal Commission, which had completed its general inquiry into the oil industry in Alberta on December thirtieth, was re-convened early this week to hear any evidence or representations, which the Alberta Petroleum Association might wish to make. This action was the result of a meeting held last week by the Alberta Petroleum Association. At this meeting it was stated that the Association had not had time to consider and reply to the submissions and recommendations made by J. J. Frawley, K.C., Commission counsel in his final argument at the close of the hearing. As stated above, the inquiry was a general one or might even be considered a consumer's inquiry as that body is by far the more numerous. The purpose was largely to find out if the prices of petroleum products in Alberta were reasonable.

At the meeting sponsored by the A.P.A. last week, a resolution was passed asking the Alberta Government to take no legislative action on any recommendation, which might be contained in the Commission report, until the industry had time to consider the report and present their views to the government.

From discussion both at the meeting and privately, some individuals were afraid that the Aberhart government would pass legislation favorable to the public, with the oil industry footing the bill. This legislation would be used as a vote catcher in the coming Provincial election. On the other hand there were some individuals who considered that some members of the A.P.A. were jumping to conclusions, or trying to outsmart Mr. Aberhart in this game of politics.

## Company Reports

### EQUITABLE LIFE

THE annual statement of The Equitable Life Insurance Company, presented at the meeting at Waterloo on February 5 by M. J. Smith, president and general manager, was featured by a 12% gain in new business and by good increases in surplus, assets and policy and other reserves for the security of policyholders.

Assets were up by \$568,225 to \$12,160,415. New mortgage loans made in 1939 were \$1,422,967, bringing total mortgages to \$5,589,947, of which 35% are National Housing Act loans. The company confines its loaning to single residences of medium cost, and experienced excellent results from this policy. Mortgages are carried below book value, an additional \$30,000 having been allotted for mortgage reserves; similarly in the case of real estate held for sale, written down by \$29,648. Bonds, debentures and stocks were shown below market values. Interest due was written down \$10,000 below the 1938 figure, and accrued interest was excluded for any mortgages and sale agreements with interest more than a year due.

Contingency reserves were increased to \$365,000 and \$40,982 was added to surplus to bring it to \$507,384. Total income for the year was \$1,791,627. Premium income increased slightly but single premium annuities declined. Investment income was up \$30,869 to \$601,422.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were \$687,713, bringing the total since organization to \$8,727,523. Death claims were lower for the year. The excess of income over disbursements was \$735,795, against \$596,097 in 1938. Insurance in force was increased by \$289,348 to \$41,062,830.

### WESTERN LIFE

THE Western Life Assurance Company, at the annual meeting of the Directors and Shareholders at Hamilton, reported an increase of 50 per cent in new business over that of the previous year.

The agency force in Ontario has been increased, several agencies having been opened throughout the province. In addition to this, the com-

pany has provincial offices in each of the western provinces as well as in British Columbia.

This is the second year following the transfer of the head office of the company to Hamilton from Winnipeg that the company has shown an increase of 50 per cent in new business. Further expansion in 1940 is anticipated.

### BRITISH MORTGAGE

NET profit of British Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Stratford, Ont., amounted to \$81,959 in the year ended December 31, 1939, after all charges and reserve for taxes, compared with net profit of \$86,333 in 1938.

Earnings on the outstanding capital were equal to \$8.20 and \$8.63, respectively. Dividends were again paid at the rate of \$8.

Nelson Monteith, president, states in the annual report that the organization made satisfactory progress during the year and increases were made to internal reserves.

### CHARTERED TRUST

THE annual statement of Chartered Trust and Executor Company shows that the profits for the year, after deducting the cost of management and all other expenses, including municipal taxes, amounted to \$121,135. From this appropriations were made of \$12,773 as contributions to staff pension fund; \$10,822 written off office premises and equipment; \$19,500 for Dominion and provincial taxes and a dividend of five per cent., leaving a balance of profit of \$28,039 bringing the surplus up to \$212,539.

The company's holdings of Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario bonds has increased to \$1,753,128, and of the Eastern Provinces of Canada and other British Dominions to \$277,496. The total assets of the guaranteed trust account amount to \$3,928,181. The company statement does not add the assets of the company to the assets of the estates, trusts and agencies. These latter amount to \$19,497,545.

The company holds liquid assets to the extent of 105.35% of its trust deposits.

## Invest in Dominion of Canada Bonds

First War Loan 3 1/4% Bonds  
Due February 1st, 1948-52  
Price: 100 and interest

Dominion of Canada Bonds have proven to be the most dependable security available to Canadian investors.

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## CHECK YOUR INVESTMENTS

A systematic survey of securities is necessary in order that you may be kept informed as to their current position. We will be glad to give you quotations and the latest available information concerning any securities in which you are interested.

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## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

## LARDEGO GOLD MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

The company is in a position to give important information on both the Larder Lake and Manitoba properties. forward same immediately to The Premier Trust Company, 15 Richmond Street West, Toronto, for registration, or write directly to the company at 80 Richmond Street West for complete information.

## LARDEGO GOLD MINES LIMITED

## Patrick Henry said:—

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past."

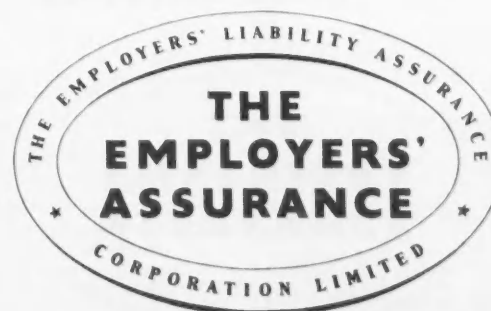
● If that statement was sound, and historians agree that it was, we should "make the most of it".

Let us apply its lesson to the ever present problem of accident prevention.

The causes of yesterday's accidents were very similar to the causes which will lie behind the accidents of tomorrow. Carelessness in all its forms was and will be the chief offender.

Through experience — through applying the lessons of the past to the hazards of the future — we can materially cut down the volume of accidents by rooting out and guarding against these known and familiar causes.

Your nearest Employers' representative will gladly study your position and report on your accident insurance requirements.



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

CALGARY

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

Fire and Casualty Insurance

## THE

# WESTERN LIFE COMPANY

H. H. GRAY

President and General Manager

Head Office, Pigott Building — Hamilton, Ontario

New Business Gain 50% Over 1938

New Premiums IN CASH Gain 50% Over 1938

GOOD OPENINGS AVAILABLE FOR QUALIFIED AGENTS

Branches: Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins.



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**SUN LIFE OF CANADA**  
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### REAL SERVICE! TO INSURED AND TO AGENT

6 company claims offices in Ontario—claim service in the United States—complete coverage for automobile, fire, teams, elevator, burglary, cargo, general liability, plate glass, insurance, fidelity and surety bonds.



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INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: 199 Bay St., TORONTO  
AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED

### THE WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Co.

—ORGANIZED IN 1896—  
Assets \$2,234,188.78  
Surplus 1,057,853.38

INSIST ON SECURITY—Then place your insurance on the basis of Broad Coverage and Favorable Rate—and save money on your Fire Premiums.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.  
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One of the World's Great  
Life Insurance Institutions.  
Renowned for Strength,  
Service and Security  
Since 1871.

## CONCERNING INSURANCE

### Compulsory Social Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It must be admitted that at the present time Canada is a long way from being in a position to experiment with costly systems of social insurance, especially when it is apparent that such schemes do not solve the fundamental problems of unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

That does not mean that employers and their workmen should not get together to solve what problems are capable of solution by means of insurance. And in many industries they are today solving some of these problems by means of sound pension plans, and group life, accident and sickness coverage, without any loss of self-respect or lowering of morale on the part of anybody.

TO THE ordinary observer, compulsory social insurance appears to be a benevolent governmental system established for the purpose of ameliorating human ills such as arise from disability, unemployment dependence and old age. It makes a special appeal to underpaid workers, because it promises to provide benefits of more or less value for which they will apparently have to pay little or nothing at all.

What is not generally realized is that the wage earner's income will actually have to be more and more drawn upon by the government for this purpose, the money to be expended in the judgment of the government; that employers will be taxed and that the cost of production will thus be increased to provide benefits to employees to which they are not, as a matter of equity, entitled; and that the general taxpayers will be called upon to provide vast sums which otherwise would flow into channels of investment in constructive enterprises.

Such a system also brings into the domain of practical politics vital questions of serious concern to the individual and which are unsuitable for governmental direction and control. It slows down the individual energy of the worker by giving rise to the fatuous notion that matters of fundamental importance to him are solely the concern of the government. Preservation of health and avoidance of accident are more likely to be neglected because the consequences of neglect are to be paid for by the government. Continuous employment is more likely to be regarded with indifference because it is for the government to provide unemployment assistance for those out of work. The need of making provision for old age is likely to be entirely overlooked because a pension will be forthcoming when age 65 or 70 is reached.

#### German Origin

By an ingenious perversion of terms, the effort is made to make the word "compulsion" palatable in democratic countries, but the most plausible arguments put forth cannot obscure the fact that these so-called social insurance systems have nothing in common with the system of insurance as conducted by private enterprise.

What we now term social insurance had its origin in Germany in Bismarck's time. It was known as "Soziale Fuersorge," or social protection, which is regarded as more accurately expressing the objectives of so-called social insurance. It was Prince Bismarck's theory that state socialism of this sort would end socialistic agitation, but it did not have this effect, although there is no doubt that it materially enhanced the power of the state over the individual who was subject to its exacting and complicated rules and regulations.

One of the pernicious effects of social insurance is that it stratifies the working population into two distinct classes, those who are subject to its provisions and those who are not. To introduce such a system into a country like Canada is one sure way to start the undermining of our democratic fundamentals of government. Instead of striking at the root of undesirable social and economic conditions, social insurance leaves these conditions much as they were before. It is a method of amelioration rather than of prevention and of social progress. State health insurance does not improve the health of the people; state unemployment insurance does not prevent the loss of employment; and state old-age pensions do not prevent dependency upon the state.

#### Labor Philosophy

Our philosophy of organized labor rests upon high wages, reasonable hours, and satisfactory conditions of work. By means of strenuous efforts, particularly on the part of organized labor, changes have been brought about that are little short of an industrial revolution. At the present time, the standard of living of wage workers in Canada and the United States is the highest found anywhere in the world, due to the combined efforts of organized labor and a host of more or less philanthropic agencies supported by private enterprise.

Whatever further progress is possible in still further raising the standard of living among workers would seem to be more certainly achieved by a continuance of the freedom which has heretofore been allowed workers to manage their own concerns in their own way and at their own risk, rather than by the regimentation and stratification of workers by means of a compulsory social insurance system.

There is accordingly good reason

for believing that it would be folly to immobilize present-day conditions on the theory that perfection has now been reached, and that the government is in a better position to bring about improvements than private initiative and private enterprise on the part of all concerned.

There is no doubt that if the human suffering caused by unemployment, sickness and invalidity could be eradicated from our economic structure by a system of contributory government insurance, little objection would be raised to its adoption. But it has not proved a solution of the problem in any country in which it has so far been put into effect, and there is accordingly no ground for assuming that it would turn the trick in the Dominion.

#### Machines Displace Men

Some of the more radical protagonists of such measures point out that the ever-increasing use of machinery and the process of speeding up production have tended to greatly reduce the labor factor in industry, with the result that the productive element is receiving a lesser return while the non-productive element is receiving an ever-increasing return—in other words, profit is taking a larger toll whilst wages represent a relatively diminishing factor.

Their view is that, as wealth has not been created by the few but by the many, to allow wealth to be concentrated in the hands of a few to the detriment of the interests of the many is something for which parliament should find a remedy. They say that if government unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance takes some toll from those who own or control the wealth, it is in reality only returning a meagre portion to those who have produced it.

With regard to the problem of unemployment, they admit that other ways of dealing with it are better than government insurance, such as curtailment of hours of labor without a corresponding reduction in pay, yet they argue that insurance in a far more effective method than handing out public relief in the form of food, clothing, coal, etc., as is now being done in many sections of the country. But they overlook the fact that no system of unemployment insurance now in existence anywhere would solve the financial problem of those now on relief, as they would not be eligible for any benefits under it, not having made the required contributions for the purpose.

#### Growth of Dominion of Canada General

ESTABLISHED in 1887, the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company has long occupied a leading position in this country as a multiple-line insurer. Over a lengthy period it has been steadily improving its business and financial position and its service to the insuring public.

In 1939 its total income (net) was \$2,362,300.97, as compared with \$2,241,808.75 in the previous year. At the end of 1939 its total assets (book value) were \$5,337,855.68, the market value exceeding the book value by \$134,145.00 as compared with total assets of \$5,017,081.55 at the end of 1938.

Total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$3,362,300.97, showing a surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1939 of \$1,975,554.71, as compared with \$1,932,266.47 at the end of the previous year. As the paid up capital amounted to \$1,005,300.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$970,254.71 over capital, reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1939, as compared with \$926,966.47 at the end of 1938.

#### Government Supervision Required

JUSTIFICATION for government supervision of insurance business to a greater degree than other ordinary business rests upon the conviction that widely scattered policyholders, whose individual interest is relatively small, are not in a position to exert intelligent, concentrated control over those who manage their funds, and that no system has been devised by any large company or by the law that will effectuate such control.

To properly fulfill its function, government supervision must be of a kind that will be most conducive to honest, economical, competent management, while interfering least with the honest judgment and proper conduct of those directly charged with the management.



D. C. SCOTT, C.L.U., recently appointed manager of the London branch of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He entered the business in 1935, and after a successful personal sales experience was made a supervisor in 1936. He has been active in the work of the life underwriters' association.

#### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

The writer is anxious to obtain some information with respect to the operations in Canada of the General Insurance Company of America, and would greatly appreciate any information you can consistently furnish in this regard.

Are they operating Dominion-wide, and, if not, to what section of the country are their operations confined; also, where is their principal Canadian office located?

Any information you can furnish in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

—M. H. M., London, Ont.

General Insurance Company of America, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, B.C., was incorporated in 1923, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1926.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business throughout Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$456,550 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$589,370.34, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$189,364.21, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities in Canada of \$400,006.13.

Its head office financial statement showed total admitted assets of \$14,823,286.60; total liabilities except capital, \$8,301,812.77; surplus as regards policyholders, \$6,520,473.83; capital paid up, \$1,000,000.00; special contingency reserve, \$720,000.00; net surplus over capital, contingency reserve and all liabilities, \$4,801,473.83.

All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We are planning a little higher education for our daughter who will need it in about 10 years. How would an investment in an endowment policy compare with the return from a government bond? I suppose it would be wiser to take out insurance on my wife or myself rather than the kiddie. My wife is about 34. This is

a bit mixed up, but you will get the general idea that we are discussing.

—B. H. W., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.

In order to accomplish the object you have in mind, it would be advisable to take out a 10-year endowment policy on your own life, as the income earner of the family, with an educational fund agreement attached, so that whether you live to complete the

payments or not the money will be available for your daughter's education and will be paid out for that purpose in accordance with the terms of the agreement. For that reason, an endowment policy would better meet your requirements in my opinion than a government bond, whether the actual interest return on the money was higher in the case of the bond or not.

## "GOOD NEIGHBORS"



Just as it is desirable to locate your property in a well-maintained neighborhood, so is it desirable to insure your property in a company which carefully selects its risks—and returns the savings made directly to the policyholders. When insuring with Northwestern Mutual your property is associated with "good neighbors."

Write or phone for the name of the Northwestern Agent in your territory.

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Moncton - Winnipeg - Saskatoon - Edmonton - Calgary - Kelowna  
Victoria - Nanaimo - Vancouver

## THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

TORONTO - CANADA  
INCORPORATED 1851

FIRE — CASUALTY — MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE — AVIATION

## \$75,000,000.00 Paid out to Policyholders

Any Company that pays out that much money in benefits to its insured, is performing service that is scarcely equalled by any other form of financial protection. The "Mutual Benefit" pays indemnities for any accident or any sickness, for a day or for a lifetime. Our policies are exceptionally liberal and our premiums are exceptionally low. It's worth your while inquiring about the Mutual Benefit advantages, and your inquiry will not subject you to any obligation whatsoever. Ask our agent or write us direct.

Benefits  
Paid Same  
Day Proofs  
Received



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Largest  
Institution  
Of Its Kind

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TORONTO

Serving Canada for over Half a Century

## DOMINION OF CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

### ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

|   | 1938           | 1939           |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL INCOME (Net)                                | \$2,241,808.75 | \$2,362,300.97 |
| ASSETS (Book Value)                               | \$5,017,081.55 | \$5,337,855.68 |
| (Market Value Exceeds Book Value by \$134,145.00) |                |                |
| RESERVES and all Liabilities                      | \$3,084,815.08 | \$3,362,300.97 |
| CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up)                           | \$1,005,300.00 | \$1,005,300.00 |
| SURPLUS   | \$ 926,966.47  | \$ 970,254.71  |
| SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders)               | \$1,932,266.47 | \$1,975,554.71 |

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President

H. W. FALCONER, Managing Director

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Multiple Line Company

BRANCHES Montreal, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, Hamilton, Kingston, London, (Ont.), London, (Eng.), Winnipeg.



**THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**  
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

## SATURDAY NIGHT

Established A.D. 1887  
BERNARD SANDWELL, Editor  
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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## The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

### SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Another Year of Progress reported by President and General Manager

Mr. R. O. McCulloch, President of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, in addressing the seventieth annual meeting of policyholders held at the Head Office of the Company in Waterloo on Thursday, February 1st, recalled that the Company was founded during the years when on a previous occasion the peace of Europe was disrupted in 1870-1871 by the effort of the German war machine under the leadership of Bismarck to dominate by force of arms.

**Steady Growth**  
Mr. McCulloch remarked "In our own Dominion of Canada we were in 1870 a country of three and one-half million people. It was not until some sixteen years later that our Eastern and Western frontiers were bound together by a transcontinental railway. Today our population has grown to over eleven million and we are fortunate in the possession of a diversified economy in which agriculture, mining and manufacturing constitute important parts developed and rendered prosperous by the most important element of all, the industrious and sterling character of our people. The growth of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has kept pace with that of the Dominion. From the nucleus of 500 policyholders, whose signatures were a necessary condition of the granting of a charter by the Legislature, there has evolved an Association of over 165,000 Canadian citizens in all walks of life. The assets of our Company for the year which has recently closed total \$187,636,589 compared with \$6,216 in 1871 and \$24,642,314 twenty-five years ago. Insurance in force now stands at \$572,110,000 contrasted with \$94,477,360 in 1914."

**Sacrifice Needed**  
The need for sacrifices and economy in government was pointed out when it was stated "Sacrifices for the efficient prosecution of the war must be made by all and I am sure will cheerfully be made, but this should not be a pretext or occasion for diverting the proceeds of such sacrifices to other undertakings of less than national scope, and the willingness to make such sacrifices will inevitably be chilled if the Government does not exhibit a determination to avoid waste and impropriety and, in its turn, to sacrifice all party and personal considerations to the energetic conduct of the war."

**Policyholders Serve Their Country**  
Attention was called by Mr. McCulloch to the important part played in our national economy by holders of life insurance policies. "In Canada where so many of our citizens have been able to earn comfortable incomes long before they can save estates sufficient to support and preserve the independence of their families, life insurance policies providing for this in case of the unfortunate but inevitable event when the support of the earner of the income on which they rely is lost, a life insurance policy should be the most cherished possession of every head or prospective head of a family, and it should not be forgotten that this has an additional value in time of war owing to the many additional and unusual risks apart from those incurred in actual military operations. The mortality losses of all the Insurance Companies increased materially during the Great War."

"Every effort should therefore be made to maintain in force, especially those policies which ante-date the commencement of hostilities. The coverage which they afford cannot be replaced today except at a higher premium to the insured. Therefore, I say to you hold on to them at all costs."

"During these days a policyholder has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not only protecting his dependents but also rendering service to the Empire. He provides for the care of his dependents, and thereby lessens the demands on the public

## Mines

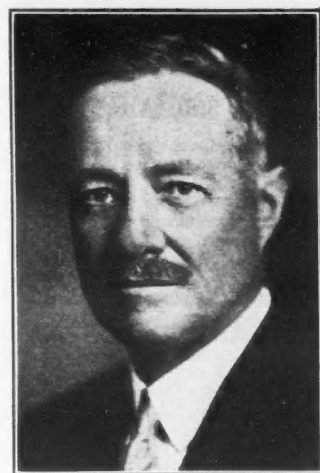
BY J. A. McRAE

**PROSPECTING** in Northern Ontario has reached the lowest ebb in many years. This is revealed through the fact that in 1939 a total of only 6,772 mining claims were recorded in the whole of Ontario. This compares with 9,046 in 1938 and 15,414 in 1937; while in 1936 some 17,290 claims were recorded. Not only was claim staking at a low ebb in 1939, but the records also show that 9,086 claims that had been recorded in former years were forfeited in 1939 by prospectors who failed to pay taxes or perform the required amount of assessment work. The cancellations of claims far exceeded the number of new claims recorded.

Prospectors have grown resentful of the activities of the Ontario Securities Act. They have asked for changes in the Act, while complete abrogation of the Act is strongly advised by mining men who have been in a position to study the trend of mining progress in the province over the past quarter century or more.

Premier Hepburn and Attorney General Conant alone have it within their power to give the pioneers in the mining areas relief from the Act which many believe has made a farce of the business of prospecting, grubstaking and promoting new mining enterprises in Ontario.

Wright-Hargreaves is developing a rich block of ore between the 5,000 and 6,000 ft. levels. Drifting since



R. O. McCULLOCH, president (left), and W. H. SOMERVILLE, general manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, who reported progress made by the company at the annual meeting held in Waterloo on February 1. Summary of their remarks appears elsewhere in this issue.



Christmas at the 6,000 ft. level has been in high grade ore. Assays of several hundred dollars to the ton across the face of the drift have not been uncommon, and with important lengths of the vein carrying \$30 to \$40 to the ton. Ore reserves are understood to be higher than at any previous time. These workings on Wright-Hargreaves are among the deepest in Canada and they serve to confirm the earlier belief that rich ore in the Kirkland Lake gold field will persist to depths as great as men will find it possible to dig.

Lake Shore Mines is developing some of the richest ore so far found in the Kirkland Lake area at between 4,000 and 4,500 ft. Great lengths of ore have been disclosed at this horizon carrying an average of approximately \$30 to the ton. With this ore in sight at this depth on Lake Shore, and with Wright-Hargreaves having been drifting for several weeks in high-grade ore at a depth of 6,000 ft. just across the boundary from Lake Shore, the situation is one which points toward a particularly large tonnage of this kind of ore in the levels still to be opened on Lake Shore.

Lake Shore development has advanced far ahead of production requirements. Official data made available during the past year or so to the representative of SATURDAY NIGHT has shown an average of .60 to .61 ounces of gold per ton of ore, or a value of some \$23 per ton under the present price of gold. So far has development been carried ahead of mill requirements that an aggregate of between three and four miles in length of drifts in high-grade ore have not been drawn upon for mill requirements. Mining men will be quick to recognize the signal importance of a length of between 17,000 and 18,000 ft. of virgin ore proven by drifts and waiting to be stopped out whenever needed to meet demands of the mill.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company and Macassa Mines are both also increasing mill capacities and rate of gold production. These mines continue to disclose richer ore in lower levels than that obtained in upper horizons. Taking all the data now available, and the outlook for the Kirkland Lake field is highly impressive with a long record of big production ahead.

Sylvanite Gold Mines at Kirkland Lake is bringing mill capacity to a record level of 600 tons of ore daily. Despite this high rate, new ore is being developed at a rate exceeding current production. Preliminary estimates show profits in 1939 were slightly higher than in the preceding year.

Delnite Mines, subsidiary of Sylvanite, has declared its first dividend, amounting to three cents per share payable in Canadian funds on April 30th.

Faymar Porcupine is making good headway with mill construction and is expected to go into production before the end of March. The plant is designed to treat 200 to 250 tons of ore daily.

Pickle Crow has added substantially to ore reserves and is estimated to have close to four years ahead of current rate of mill operations. The grade of ore at the 1800 and 1950 ft. levels is around \$13 per ton, compared with \$16 to \$20 in the several preceding levels. Preparations are under way to extend the shaft from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. in depth.

Wood Cadillac Mines poured its first gold brick late in January and is Quebec's latest addition to the gold producing list. The mill is handling 175 tons of ore daily, with the ore grading from \$8 to \$9 per ton. Ore so far developed is on three levels. Widths appear to average about five feet, with values of around \$8 per ton. An output of around \$40,000 per month is believed to be indicated.

## There's Good and Bad Economizing

(Continued from Page 11)

to save in order to buy the government's war loan offerings. This saved money paid to the government hands over control of supplies (materials and services) to war agencies. If the saving is real, proportionate private demand for the materials and services required for the war will be withdrawn."

Mr. Chamberlain followed the remark quoted with this explanation and qualification. "We must control imports." But total British imports are not being reduced. Peaceful industry and the public are depriving themselves of imported goods to free exchange for increased purchase of war materials. Canadians must reduce their consumption of imports similarly. This is perhaps the chief and most important kind of economizing for which we are called upon. However, even this must be managed discreetly and with tact, to keep relations with foreign countries happy.

Canada's cotton goods are made from imported materials, so we may have to economize in our use of cotton. Private consumption of woollens may have to be reduced, because in this case there is a large demand for the Army that takes priority. Woollens exemplify the second case where economizing is necessary. The first case is where imports are involved. The second is where there is a large demand for goods or services or the resources that produce them for the war. Steel, for instance, is obviously required in great quantities for munitions and the machinery of war. But this does not mean that the building industry should be brought to a standstill and the pattern of our economic life thereby jumbled up with unemployment problems, housing problems, etc.

## Need for Discretion

If some steel is needed along with domestic brick and cement to keep this part of our economy firm, it can be spared for such a purpose, a proper part of war strategy. During the sugar scare of last September, we saw vividly the need for discretion in the control of even imports, to prevent havoc in such an important home industry as fruit-growing, and in such an important element of morale as the housewife.

Exact information about what we should economize in, and practical directions as to how to economize are needed for the security of the economy. One thing we cannot afford to economize on is public enlightenment.

**THE Casualty Company of Canada**  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President  
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director  
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES  
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

## The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

### STRATFORD

Incorporated in 1877

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1939

| ASSETS   |                       | LIABILITIES                               |                       |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT:</b>  |                       | <b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT:</b>                   |                       |
| Office premises  | \$ 38,543.61          | Capital Stock fully paid up               | \$1,000,000.00        |
| Furniture and fixtures   | 9,247.65              | General Reserve Fund                      | 700,000.00            |
|  |                       | General Investment Reserve                | 125,000.00            |
| Real Estate for sale   | 67,791.26             | Reserve for Taxes                         | 12,063.27             |
| Mortgages on real estate in possession or control of mortgagee | 521,523.52            | Profit and loss credit balance            | 39,834.30             |
| Principal  | 464,503.22            | Dividends payable 2nd January, 1940       | 40,000.00             |
| Mortgages and Agreements for Sale:                             |                       | All other liabilities                     | 400.03                |
| Principal  | 180,881.59            |   |                       |
| Interest due and accrued                                       | 6,954.39              |   |                       |
|  | \$ 187,835.98         |   |                       |
| <b>BONDS AND DEBENTURES:</b>                                   |                       | <b>GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:</b>          |                       |
| Government bonds   | 3,000.00              | Guaranteed Investment Receipts:           |                       |
| Principal  | 60.00                 | Principal                                 | \$3,257,145.82        |
| Interest accrued   | 3,060.00              | Interest due and accrued                  | 33,979.69             |
| Canadian Municipal Bonds                                       | 530,882.77            |   | \$3,291,125.51        |
| Dividends accrued  | 4,815.00              |   |                       |
|  | \$ 535,697.77         | <b>Trust Deposits:</b>                    |                       |
| Cash on hand and in bank                                       | 88,443.58             | Principal and interest                    | \$2,253,652.59        |
| Advances to Estates  | 16,386.06             |   |                       |
| <b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>                                    | <b>\$1,917,297.70</b> | <b>TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES</b> | <b>\$5,544,178.10</b> |
| <b>GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:</b>                               |                       | <b>ESTATES DEPARTMENT:</b>                |                       |
| Mortgages:   |                       | Estates, Trusts and Agency                | \$ 968,083.41         |
| Principal  | \$3,728,500.58        | Funds                                     | \$8,429,559.21        |
| Interest due and accrued                                       | 105,893.01            |   |                       |
|  | \$3,834,393.59        |   |                       |
| <b>BONDS AND DEBENTURES:</b>                                   |                       |   |                       |
| Government Bonds   | 618,350.27            |   |                       |
| Principal  | \$ 613,371.27         |   |                       |
| Interest accrued   | 4,979.00              |   |                       |
| Government Guaranteed Bonds                                    | 1,449.00              |   |                       |
| Principal  | \$ 117,870.35         |   |                       |
| Interest accrued   | 1,449.00              |   |                       |
| Canadian Municipal Bonds                                       | 119,319.35            |   |                       |
| Principal  | \$ 105,334.92         |   |                       |
| Interest accrued   | 2,272.00              |   |                       |
|  | \$ 107,606.92         |   |                       |
| Stocks   | 767,294.60            |   |                       |
| Dividends accrued  | 3,571.00              |   |                       |
|  | \$ 770,865.60         |   |                       |
| Cash on hand and in bank                                       | 43,442.37             |   |                       |
| <b>TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS</b>                           | <b>\$5,544,178.10</b> |   |                       |
| <b>ESTATES DEPARTMENT:</b>                                     |                       |   |                       |
| Estates, Trusts and Agency                                     | \$ 968,083.41         |   |                       |
| Funds  | \$8,429,559.21        |   |                       |

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1939

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Balance brought forward from 1938                                  | \$ 37,875.43 |
| Net earnings on 1939 business                                      | 90,958.87    |
|  | \$128,834.30 |
| Of which the following distribution has been made:                 |              |
| Reserve for taxes  | \$ 9,000.00  |
| Half-yearly dividends Nos. 122 and 123 at the rate of 8% per annum | 80,000.00    |
| Balance carried forward to 1940                                    | 39,834.30    |
|  | \$128,834.30 |

NELSON MONTEITH, President. W. H. GREGORY, Managing Director.

**Automobile and General Casualty Insurance**  
AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED  
**LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL Casualty Company**  
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent  
CONCOURSE BUILDING  
TORONTO

## It Takes a TRUCK ENGINE to Stand the Gaff!



A PASSENGER CAR ENGINE is called on to deliver from a fourth to a half of its full power most of the time. The average heavy-duty TRUCK engine delivers from three-fourths to all of its power practically all of its working time.

In terms of delivered energy the output of a TRUCK engine is perhaps four times as great per mile of travel. If the average car is disposed of at 50,000 miles, hundreds of hard-working trucks should be retired in a few months' time. Nothing could be further from the minds of either the builder or the owner of the good truck. Thousands of International Trucks have traveled upwards of two or three hundred thousand miles, every mile a truck mile.

The automobile tests many a fine quality in the engine, but the TRUCK puts up with a great deal more! For more than a generation the builders of International Trucks have built ALL-TRUCK trucks—and TRUCKS ONLY. This will give you some idea as to why men buy more heavy-duty Internationals than any other make.

Remember that International sizes range from 1½-ton to powerful 6-wheelers. See any International dealer or Company-owned branch.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

of CANADA, Ltd. Ontario  
Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ontario

# INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



## French Finances and Exchange Control

(Continued from Page 11)

the so-called ordinary budget comprised less than one half of the total public expenditure. The worst of this strange method of public accountancy was that it lent itself to purposeful or inadvertent camouflaging of the true state of affairs. It happened, for instance, that extraordinary revenue was budgeted in the ordinary accounts, and that the corresponding extraordinary expenditure was omitted, whereby the impression was created that the ordinary budget was balanced. This and similar things occurred especially during the first few years after 1918. At that time France was busy reconstructing her areas which had been devastated during the First Great War. This work was completed at a fast pace, on a gigantic scale, and with a never-paralleled economic enthusiasm. It created such an unexpected economic strength that unfortunately nobody looked at the financial side of the picture. Those who were responsible for this side resorted without much restraint to dangerous budgeting practices because they were convinced, firstly, that nothing could go wrong with a so-thoroughly sound economy, and, secondly, that Germany would foot the bill. Both assumptions proved wrong.

When other countries which invested money in France became alarmed at her unsound financial practices, and when the consequences showed themselves in a quickening downward slide of the franc, consternation befell France. But nothing could be done.

Expressed in francs the price of U.S. currency was

259 per cent above parity in 1921  
235 per cent above parity in 1922  
318 per cent above parity in 1923  
369 per cent above parity in 1924  
405 per cent above parity in 1925  
594 per cent above parity in 1926  
492 per cent above parity in 1927

The franc was stabilized by Poincaré in the summer of 1928, and remained at its new level (4.92 new francs to one old franc) until the fall of 1936. Whereas before 1928 the stability of the franc had been needlessly sacrificed to economic progress, thereafter economic progress was needlessly sacrificed to the stability of the franc.

### The Flight of Capital

We said that the flight of capital from France during the greater part of the 'thirties had a good reason. It was the experience of the 'twenties; the unexpected and to most Frenchmen un-understandable depreciation of their currency.

For a very few years Poincaré's effort provided France with balanced budgets. But already in 1930 the impact of the depression created a new deficit, and this has remained so ever since. The deficit assumed at times enormous proportions, and if one considers that by then anyone in France knew that the depreciation of the franc in the 'twenties had solely been caused by budget deficits, it is not surprising that capital flight set in on a large scale, and was sustained for a long time. That it was accompanied by heavy speculation of many Frenchmen (as well as foreigners) against their own currency, was one of the uglier outcomes of the situation, and it will probably for ever remain an open question to which extent this speculation influenced the course of events.

On the whole the French experience of the last few years shows clearly that, what is frequently overlooked, exchange control is not purely an economic, but sometimes a moral problem. It is a moral problem then, when a country with a basically sound, though depressed, economy suffers from financial malady; when this malady is aggravated by speculation against the country's currency; and when this speculation drains the economy of badly needed funds.

Those in France who strenuously opposed, and succeeded in preventing, the introduction of exchange control

until the outbreak of this war argued before the devaluation of '36 that, if they put their financial house in order, the flight capital would automatically return, and speculation against the franc would automatically cease. But whereas these arguments are irrefutable as far as they go, they leave out of account that speculation against a currency is not only a consequence of financial malady, but also a cause of it.

### The Vicious Circle

It is very well to say that currency speculation will not stop unless the financial house is put in order. But there remains frequently the difficulty, and the vicious circle, that the financial house cannot be put in order unless currency speculation stops. France herself is a case in point. One thing must be said in this connection. It is sometimes believed that the capital flight situation in France is so bad on account of the popular front government which is supposed to have scared funds out of the country. This assumption is not quite correct. The capital flight had already begun early in 1935, as the development of the gold reserves of the Bank of France makes abundantly clear. They were, in millions of gold dollars, at the end of

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1934 | 3,218 |
| 1935 | 2,958 |
| 1936 | 1,769 |
| 1937 | 1,516 |
| 1938 | 1,435 |

Allowance must naturally be made for the fact that capital flight and currency speculation are only partly responsible for this development. Before M. Blum was forced to resign in June, 1937, he said in the Chamber: "We want the capital which has gone abroad to return to France. This has nothing to do with the Tripartite Agreement. It is a question of an act of French sovereignty which no international agreement can limit." And he asked for special powers to take "immediate and drastic steps against the flight of capital endangering the franc and French credit, and to prevent income tax fraud by undeclared investments abroad." The Chamber approved by a large majority, but the Senate disapproved, thundered into submission by the income tax bolshevism of 1914, M. Caillaux. The same happened again in April, 1938, when M. Blum cautiously asked for special powers to introduce only "a mild form of exchange control." "All exchange dealings are to be centralized in the Bank of France, which will sell foreign currency only against documents proving that they are wanted for legitimate purposes." Again M. Caillaux proved M. Blum's undoing.

### Destruction of Confidence

In a memorandum presented to the Chamber during that debate the government declared that 80 billion francs had left the country between the early part of 1935 and the end of 1937. It was, further, said: "it has been impossible for the French government to float a long-term loan, and it has therefore been necessary to borrow at short term and also to turn to the Bank of France. Unfortunately confidence has been so much lacking that all the new francs created by the Bank of France have left the country almost as soon as they got into the hands of the public, and for that reason the banks have been obliged to pursue a policy of credit restriction."

Of course, the chief reason for the currency speculation and the capital flight was the expectation that the franc could not possibly be maintained on the Poincaré level. However, if Parliament was resolved to maintain the value of the franc, and on the other hand not to introduce exchange control, nothing could be the outcome but the taking of measures which would make, and actually did make, the country slide to the brink of revolution. We have already mentioned that this thankless task fell to M. Laval.

### Vigorous Deflation

Senate and Chamber instructed him to "take by decree all necessary measures in order to fight speculation and to defend the franc." M. Laval set to work with a zeal and thoroughness which were truly Teutonic, if this does not offend Dr. Bruening. For it is amazing to see the similarity in the scope of the deflationary decree laws enacted by these two gentlemen in their countries; reduction of all state expenses; revision and reduction of pensions; reduction of rents; of gas and electricity prices; of prices of foodstuffs; and so on in breathtaking variety of detail. And when all was said and done the budget was not balanced by an enormous margin.

However, if deflation of such extremeness can have a meaning at all, it is that of balancing the budget, and if it does not achieve this, it is just futility as per definition. If we consider, then, the effect of this futility on the mood of the people (which it naturally did not create so much as it brought it to a head) we must admire the deep-rooted democratic spirit of the French; a spirit which prevented them from throwing themselves into the arms of a Hitler in an economic plight which was in no way easier than that of the German people after their intolerable deflation under Dr. Bruening.

Many of the budget troubles continued until a few months ago, but



H. W. FALCONER, managing director of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, whose annual report covering the past year's operations revealed gains in all departments of the company's business.

for the current year a new system of budgeting has been adopted which is sure to improve conditions. The budget was passed by the Chamber on December 31, 1939. M. Reynaud, the Finance Minister, declared that he has set himself the goal of raising all ordinary expenditure by taxation, and all war expenditure by loans. The ordinary budget estimate which provides for an expenditure of 80 billion francs (about 1.8 billion dollars) leaves a small surplus.

The military budget will in future

be presented quarterly. For the first three months of this year the estimate amounts to 55 billion francs, or roughly 14 million dollars a day.

### "Save Still More"

With regard to making possible the subscription of the required gigantic loans M. Reynaud appealed to the French people "to save still more, subscribe still more, economize. If during the war every Frenchman consumes all that he gains, if no Frenchman subscribes to the armament bonds, it should be well understood that the war will be lost." And he admonished them to increase production in order to increase exports, because the purchases abroad could be paid for only by exports or by the gold of the Bank of France, a patrimony which once spent would be lost.

In view of the development outlined here it is remarkable that just during 1939, a year full of ill-boding events, a considerable proportion of the flight capital should have returned to France; 60 billion francs were repatriated.

With regard to the agreement that Britain and France have concluded, and under which they will meet certain expenditure jointly in the relation of 3 to 2, it is important to note that at least the French economy is basically sound enough to let us view the future with confidence. This will probably make the winding-up of the agreement six months after the conclusion of war a matter of smooth settlement.

### IMPORTANT

## YOUR WAR BONDS...

should be kept in a safe place. We offer you the safety of a Safety Deposit Box in our vault, which may be used as well for any important papers or small articles of value. The rent for such a box is small.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**

## Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

**E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS**

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

# Look at the RECORD

# Look at the REASONS



Ford Trucks sales leadership means just one thing—Ford Trucks have "What it takes". Power, ruggedness, reliability and economy in abundance. Compare Ford Truck features with features offered in other trucks—at any price. You'll agree Ford has the edge, a wide edge.

Refinements for '40 include greater engine and chassis accessibility, easier servicing for clutch, transmission and rear axle, improved regular cab construction, new Sealed-Beam Headlamps, shiftoguide speedometer on one-and-a-half to three-ton Trucks. Arrange with your Ford Dealer for an on-the-job test, before you spend another truck dollar!



88,000 Canadian workers and their dependants benefit because Ford trucks are made in this country. When you buy a Ford truck, more of your money stays in Canada.

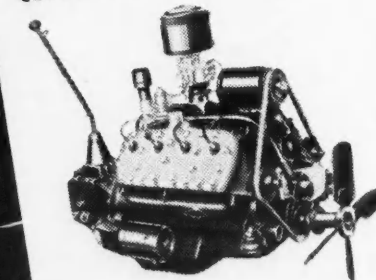
# 1940 FORD V-8 TRUCKS

**FORD TRUCKS OUTSOLD EVERY COMPETITOR BY WIDE MARGIN IN**

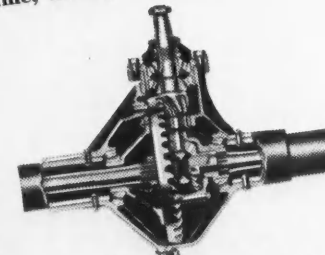
1939 ✓  
1938 ✓  
1937 ✓  
1936 ✓  
1935 ✓

**HELD FIRST POSITION IN SALES DURING 21 OF PAST 25 YEARS**

### COMPARE FORD TRUCK FEATURES



\* Ford Trucks move heavy loads faster, more economically, because their V-8 engines develop high torque over a wide range of engine speeds—speeds at which truck engines operate most of the time. \* Tungsten steel inserts on both intake and exhaust valve seats practically eliminate need for valve grinding. \* Engine and Parts Exchange Plans save time, money on replacements.



\* Freedom from repairs, long life, reliability, because of full-floating rear axles with straddle-mounted pinions. \* Axle shafts support no weight, take no end thrust. Yet they have ample reserve strength—being forged from special alloy steels, with tremendous tensile strengths. \* 3-Ton Trucks have two speed axles, providing gear ratios which closely fit various load and road conditions, resulting in greater economy.



W. A. SCOTT, appointed General Manager of Airline Agencies, Limited, who are acting as Toronto representatives for Canadian Airways, Ltd., Dominion Skyways, Ltd., and Quebec Airways, Ltd., and as agents for Trans Canada Airlines. For the past 8 years Mr. Scott has acted as special Toronto representative of Canadian Airways, Ltd.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 10, 1940

## British Cameras Range Far and Wide Over Germany

FRONTIERS may be closed and the Siegfried Line at present standing firm, but there is little mystery about what goes on in the Nazi camp.

The R.A.F. reconnaissance flights bring back photographs as well as verbal reports, and the photographs show an astonishing amount of detail.

Aerodromes, substitute landing grounds, ports and naval bases, railways, canals and navigable rivers, military and commercial main roads, all have a story to tell. All movements by road, rail or water are soon known to the Allies. In the matter of information, they have a decided advantage.

In these reconnaissances British aircraft generally aim to avoid contact with the enemy, for the very good reason that speedy knowledge of what is happening at some German harbor or in the vicinity of fortifications is more useful than the possible destruction of a German fighter.

The value of photographs is obvious. The camera sees more and retains more than the eye. "Close-ups" are often so clear that they show useful details. Photographs of a naval base may tell not only the number but also the identity of the ships in harbor, whether they have steam up or appear to be fuelling, and whether there is activity in the building yards.

Much useful work is done by comparison with earlier photographs of the same scene. Every change is noted, and the trained intelligence officer, who may spend hours poring over a single print, sees much that the ordinary observer would pass over. Shadows, for instance, form a useful clue during interpretation. Guesswork will not do; these interpretations must be backed with reason before they are accepted.

BEFORE the pictures can be "read" they must first be obtained. Each aircraft carries two cameras, one weighing about 60 pounds less than its German counterpart. Both are compact and virtually foolproof; they are designed to work in the worst circumstances and require very little attention. One is completely automatic, and contains an interchangeable magazine, big enough to give 125 exposures. The magazines can be changed in the air in a few seconds.

At dawn, at the start of a flight, a van crosses the aerodrome to the waiting bomber. Cameras and drums of ammunition are transferred to the aircraft, and the vertical camera is screwed into place; the oblique camera is held in the hands and is placed ready in the fuselage. The vertical camera is set before the flight begins, according to the probable visibility and flying altitude.

Meanwhile, the first pilot has started the engines, and the crew have come aboard. Every man knows his work and has been trained to co-operate. The aircraft takes off for Germany. The purpose of this particular flight is, let us say, to obtain information of certain enemy aerodromes, and on approaching the first objective the pilot takes the aircraft down through the cloudbank, sees on the left the circle of hangars, and swings the machine round towards it.

A straight and level course, which is necessary for good aerial photography—though it makes gunfire from ground defences more dangerous—is set over the middle of the aerodrome, the cameras are started, and after photographing 20 or 30 German aircraft lined up 2,000 feet below, the aircraft goes on to its next objective. No notice has been taken of the solitary raider.

SUDDENLY the pilot turns the aircraft off its prearranged course and signals to the observer to start the vertical camera: he has seen an *ersatz* or substitute landing ground. At their furthest point the observers prepare to photograph another aerodrome. There is some activity ahead, but the aircraft flies on unperturbed at a fixed speed, height and course, while the crew look down on three Messerschmitts, as, apparently oblivious of the raider, they prepare to land.

It is not until the R.A.F. machine reaches the third aerodrome that it encounters opposition. Most of the necessary photographs have been taken, however, before the enemy fighters dive down on the raider from behind. Our air gunners hold their fire until the enemy are close, and in the meantime the British aircraft keeps on its course until the camera has finished its task. Only then does our aircraft slip upwards into the clouds.

At the final aerodrome on the list it is necessary to drop to 1,000 feet in order to make sure of getting good results, and the observer now uses the oblique camera. Pom-poms and machine-guns fire at the intruder, but it is off again before any damage can be done.

At home, the magazines are removed for developing and printing, the observer makes his report, and in two or three hours the prints are being inspected by experts. Stereoscope and magnifiers tell them much that was unseen even by the trained observer in the aircraft; types of craft will be recognized and activity noted.



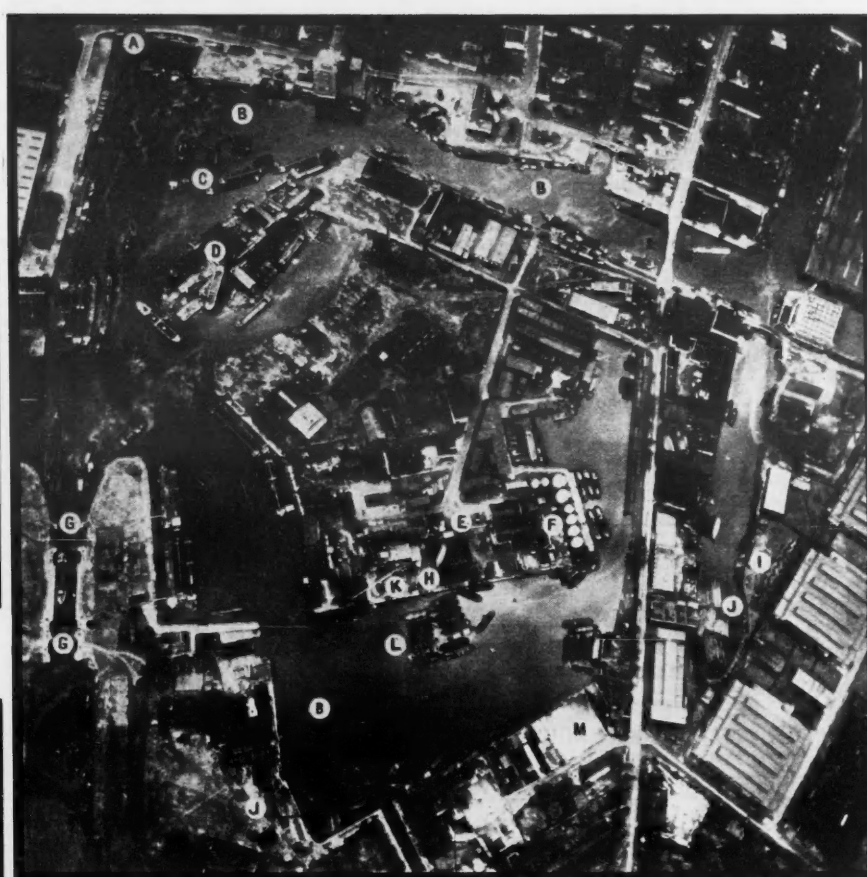
THE ROYAL AIR FORCE has had brilliant success in its reconnaissance flights over Germany, gaining much valuable information as these photographs give ample evidence. Above, an airfield "somewhere in France".



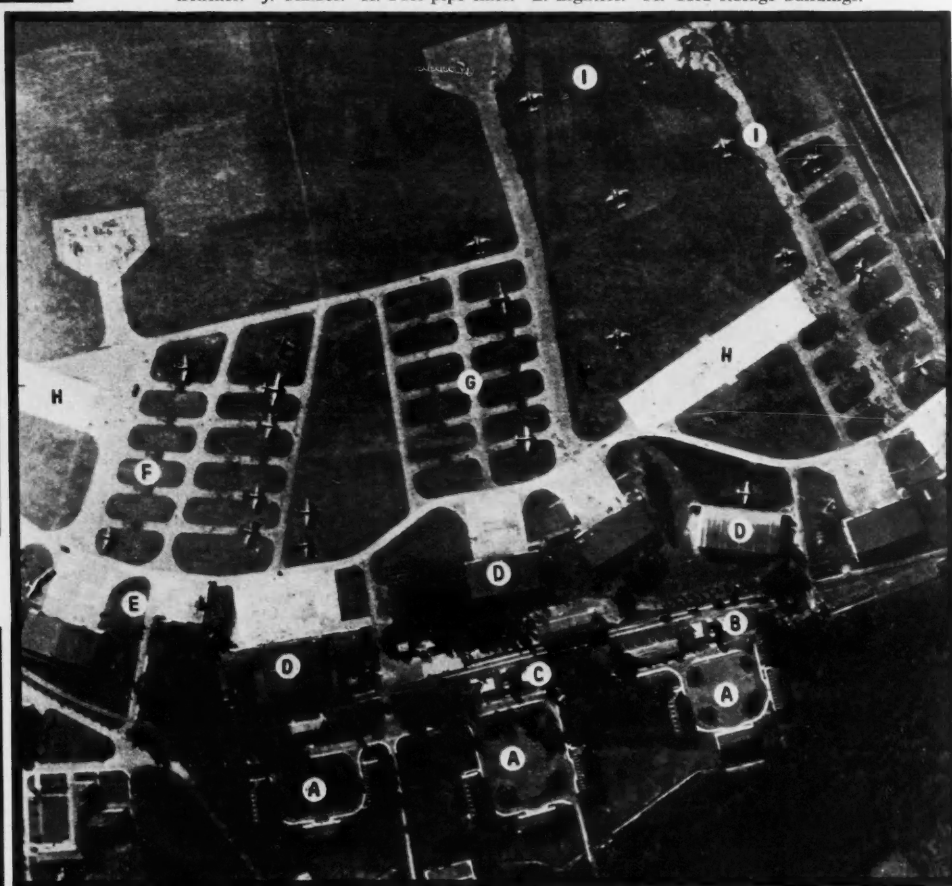
THE SEAPLANE BASE at List on the island of Sylt. A. Wireless Station. B. Hangar. C. Seaplanes. D. Crane for lifting aircraft off water. E. Aircraft. F. Cranes. G. Harbour. H. Repair Hangar. I. Motor Vehicles. J. Barracks. K. Men. L. Motor transport sheds. M. Building under construction.



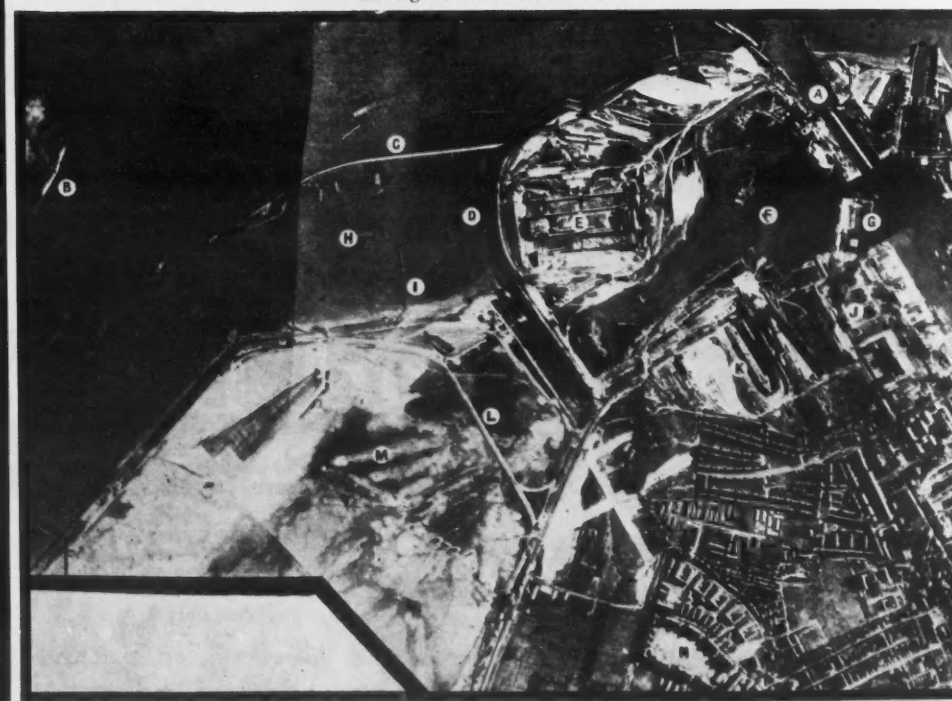
OSNABRUCK, important industrial town in the Province of Hanover. A. Wood. C. Railway Engine Sheds. D. Railway Workshops. E. Gas-works. F. Railway Lines. G. Railway Stations. J. Railway Train.



TOWN OF HARBURG, in the province of Hanover. Situated six miles south of Hamburg, it is the seaport of that town. A. Drawbridge. B. Dock. C. Barges. D. Barge building yard. E. Railway turn table. F. Fuel oil tanks. G. Lock gates. H. Tall chimney. I. Shelter trenches. J. Timber. K. Fuel pipe lines. L. Lighters. M. Cold storage buildings.

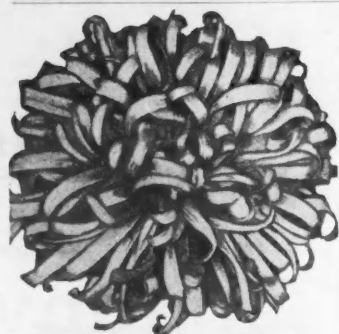


LANGEN HAAGEN AERODROME, ten miles north of Hanover. A. Quarters. B. Special railway line for aerodrome. C. Station and platform. D. Hangars. E. Motor transport. F. Oil patches made by aircraft parked at the same spot always. G. Servicing tarmac. H. Runway. I. Aircraft just moving off across aerodrome.



WILHELMSHAVEN, German naval base. A. Existing harbor. B. Capital ship. C. New mole. D. Planned entrance to harbor. E. New locks being built. F. North Harbor. G. Cofferdam. H. Dredger sucking silt out of future channel. I. Pipe line. J. Barracks. K. New dry dock under construction, etc.





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## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Catholic Youth Glee Club

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A NEW choral organization of promise and large dimensions was heard at Eaton Auditorium recently. It is the Glee Club of the Catholic Youth Organization, conducted by one of the ablest and most scholarly of Canadian musicians, Rev. J. E. Ronan of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. He is an authority on early liturgical music, and his success in instructing male choirs is widely known. Though the Glee Club had made one previous public appearance, this was the first occasion on which I had heard Father Ronan conduct a large choir of mixed voices. The balance of the organization is not as yet satisfactory but should become better in time. It numbers 90-odd women and 50-odd men, and the outstanding factor in its performances is the lovely and brilliant singing of its sopranos, whose enthusiasm and freshness in tonal quality gave charm to every number. Of the whole organization it may be said that its enunciation is good and its expression refined and well-accented. Attack was excellent, and Father Ronan's conducting is fascinating in clean-cut precision; nothing slurred or unduly sentimentalized.

The religious section of the program was by no means confined to Catholic liturgy. A Sanctus by Palestrina and an ancient Gregorian Agnus Dei were sung with taste and skill, and one of the most impressive numbers was "Dona Nobis Pacem" from Mozart's magnificent Twelfth Mass. In Bach's Lutheran Chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," the women's voices were lovely in appeal. An effective and difficult number from the Russian liturgy, Kopyloff's Easter Song "Christ is Risen," was sung with fire and buoyancy. Contrasted with it was the Negro Spiritual "Dark Water"; and a fine devotional quality pervaded the rendering of César Franck's noble setting of Psalm 150. One of the most charming and it may be added one of the trickiest numbers was Cecile Chaminade's "Evening Prayer in Brittany," arranged for women's voices, in which at times one section sings against another in different tempos. The solos in several works were sung by Margaret Brett, a young contralto from Kitchener, Ont., who has a voice of unusually good quality and sings with taste and expression. Accompaniments (in numbers requiring them) were effectively provided on organ and piano by Harold L. Armstrong.

As guest artist Charles Dobias, a young Czech violinist, accompanied by his sister Gabrielle, played works by Handel, Viotti, Wieniawski and others. He is a most promising and sensitive musician, with a smooth silken tone and brilliant technical equipment.

Jean Dickenson, a charming young coloratura soprano born in Montreal, recently made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in the Am-



**PETITE AND PERSONABLE** star of the concert stage and radio, Jessica Dragonette will present a recital in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Friday evening, February 16th, under the sponsorship of the York Bible Class of Toronto which is celebrating its 15th anniversary that night.

broise Thomas's famous lyric opera "Mignon". She sang the leading role of the coquette Philine, which demands a charming, youthful and buoyant personality, and embraces the enduring aria "Je Suis Titania". The latter is a show piece which makes immense demands on the vocalist in technical finesse and facile ornamentation. The poise and grace of Miss Dickenson's acting and the ease, confidence and tonal beauty of her singing impressed all listeners. Her performance was under the baton of a fellow Montrealer, Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, now chief conductor of French opera at the Metropolitan. Both he and Edward Johnson were delighted at the success of their countrywoman.

At the February concert of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra Arthur Benjamin is appearing both as conductor and solo pianist. It was in the latter capacity that this Australian-born musician won international fame in London. The work in which he

appears is Grieg's beautiful Concerto in A minor, with the orchestra conducted by the concert-master Jean de Rimanoczy. The program includes in addition to works by Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Saint Saens, Delius and Borodin, Mr. Benjamin's exquisite antique dance suite, "Cotillon", which John Barbirolli has added to the repertoire of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is reported from Vancouver that entries for the British Columbia Competition Festival, which takes place during the first week in May, promise to exceed previous records. This is very gratifying to the sponsors, who in the early autumn had decided to temporarily abandon the project, but were induced by public opinion to reverse this decision.

Recently progress made in London, England, with "Twelve O'Clocks" or noon-day recitals, to replace evening concerts cancelled because of the black-out, was mentioned in these columns. One of the most interesting lately has been a joint vocal recital by the Montreal soprano, Sarah Fischer, and John Goss, at which the accompanist was Gerald Moore, a Toronto pianist now established in England for some years, and reputed to be the best accompanist in London.

The gifted Canadian pianists, Ellen Ballon and Jean Dansereau, are working on an important new work which they will shortly play at a concert for the Montreal branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. It is a Concerto for two pianos and orchestra by the modern French composer François Polenc. He was originally one of the "mixed-tonality" group, known as "The Six", which included Honegger and Milhaud; but like the latter has gone back to more conservative ideals. Little of his work has been heard in Canada, but that little has proven charming and precious. The Concerto was originally performed in 1932 at the International Music Festival in Venice, with Poulenc himself and Jacques Février as pianists under the baton of the Belgian conductor Désiré Defauw. Stokowski at Philadelphia in 1935 directed the first performance in America with Jeanne Behrend and Alexis Koberline at the pianos. In 1937 John Barbirolli did it with the New York Philharmonic and Bartlett and Robertson as soloists.

### Kathleen Parlow Returns

The war has brought back to Canada one of the most illustrious of her musical daughters in the person of the violinist, Kathleen Parlow. It is a long time since she appeared in Canada, and in the interim she has played with acclaim in many countries of the world. Born in Calgary in 1890, she was the first native of the prairie provinces to win fame in Europe. Her public career began in 1905 in London when she made an appearance at a recital attended by Queen Alexandra and astonished everyone by her technical brilliance. Subsequently her talents were matured by study under Leopold Auer at St. Petersburg, whither she went on the advice of Mischa Elman. This month she is giving a series of six lecture recitals at the McGill Conservatorium, Montreal, covering the history of violin music from its beginnings under Corelli until the present time.

The National Grand Opera Club of Vancouver, which some weeks ago gave a production of Gounod's "Faust" under the direction of Arthur J. Foxall, will shortly revive Balfe's melodious old work, "The Bohemian Girl".

On February 4 the Hart House Quartet began a series of eight Sunday afternoon broadcasts of chamber music over the national network. While preserving its fine traditions, the aim will be to select melodious programs that make a wide popular appeal.

Maxim Adler Ahrent, formerly one

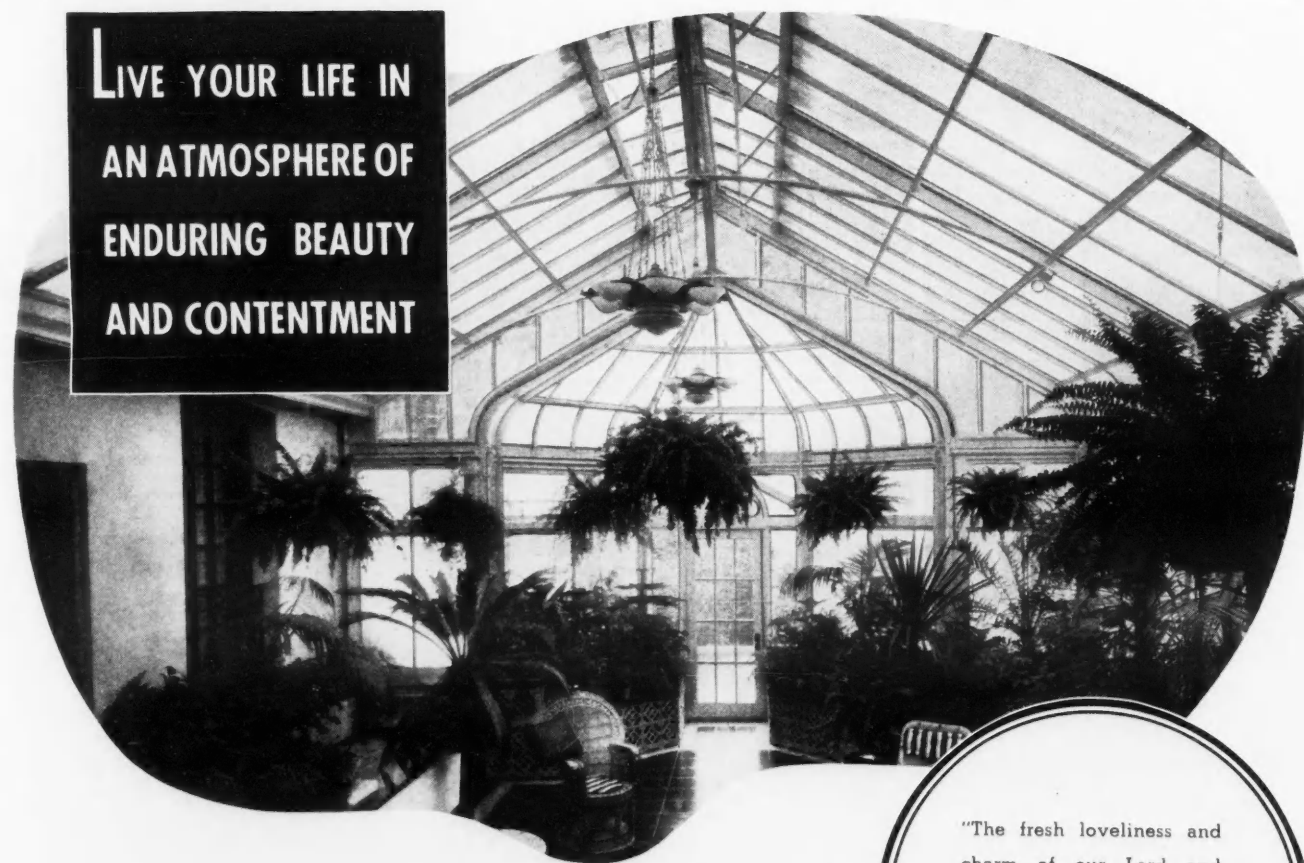
of the leading lyric tenors of Germany and Central Europe, is now in Canada and gave a recital at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, recently. It is probable that he will be heard in other Canadian cities. Native of the Sudetenland section of Czechoslovakia, he sang principally in German opera houses, and some years ago won celebrity at Berlin in revivals of Johann Strauss's operas, "The Gypsy Baron" and "A Night in Venice". Because of his Jewish blood he was driven from Germany in 1933 to Czechoslovakia, and managed to get away from Prague the day before Hitler entered that city last March.

A few years ago the most popular two-piano team on radio was Fray and Braggiotti. Little has been heard of them of recent seasons but they are now on concert tour once more and played in Montreal on February 6.

A new composition by Lawrence Goodwill of Vancouver was featured on a recent radio program, "Canadian Snapshots", under Samuel Hersenhoren. Mr. Goodwill was the winner of the Canadian Performing Right Society's 1939 scholarship at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, where he has been working since last summer.

The eminent Canadian contralto, Eileen Law, was soloist with Chuhaldin's C.B.C. String Orchestra on February 4. Among other numbers she sang an aria from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah", but not the one everyone knows and expects of contraltos. It was the more exquisite "Printemps qui Commence", which is rather neglected.

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IN LIGHT-HEARTED SHOW. Beryl Wallace, one of the leading attractions in Earl Carroll's "Vanities", coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, February 15-16-17.



# FILM PARADE

## The Awful Decade

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WATCHING "The Roaring Twenties" I kept wondering what the boys in Hollywood will do when they come to filming the dull nerve-ridden Thirties. It will have to come, for in "The Roaring Twenties" there is already indication that the brain-pan of America is pretty well scraped for material. Somehow they will have to shape into acceptable narrative the spiritless Decade of Remorse. The jitters, the empty bank accounts, the Tolstoyan retreats to the land, the discovery that you can't raise enough vegetables on the land to pay the local chain store and the gloomy return to the City, the Left Wing mythology and its collapse, a general paralysis leading to universal disaster, and all the action coming in the last half of the final reel. I'd hate to have to write that script.

There was plenty of lively dramatic material in the Twenties, and most of it has been worked into "The Roaring Twenties". The actual feeling of the period was harder to capture. It is really only the songs here—"Melancholy Baby", "It Had to Be You", etc.—that give the film what characteristic flavor it possesses. If they had included "Hallelujah" and "Moanin' Low" we might have felt, at least during the musical numbers, a real sense of the omen and hysteria of the decade. As it is you feel most of the time that you're just back in another gangster film.

Not that "The Roaring Twenties" omits the other phenomena of the period. The bath-tub gin, the college hip-flasks, the preposterous knee-length evening frocks that turned sober matrons into soubrettes, the Charleston, the stock-market collapse—everything is there, except the necessary touch of fresh imagination. Even the trick photography—Wall Street melting and pouring down like superheated toffee—has been used before under much the same circumstances. And the shocked faces of stock-market speculators, and the delivery of Danny's dead body as a gangster-warning, and—as a final symbolic wallop—the ex-gangster (James Cagney) dying on the snow-covered steps of a church. It's all very violent, rapid and hard-hitting. The trouble, to borrow a phrase, is that it never hits us where we ain't.

The film has, to be sure, its notable moments. The songs, the brilliant architectural structure of the shots showing the raid of the Government

warehouse, the endlessly fascinating vitality of James Cagney, expressed as always from the soles of his feet to the cowlings of his hair. Then, to offset the extraordinarily inept casting of Priscilla ("Four Daughters") Lane as a night-club singer, there is Gladys George's tough, urgent and wonderfully effective performance as a night-club hostess in the best Texas Guinan style.

The whole thing, apart from Priscilla Lane's dewy performance, is as tough as can be. It's literal, fast and shrewdly put together. In fact when better pictures than "The Roaring Twenties" are made about the roaring twenties they'll be—well, I guess they'll just be better pictures.

Someone must have put the plus sign on the Hollywood producers recently. The heroine now must be twice as beautiful as even a Hollywood heroine, the complications must be twice as intricate. If there's a musical score throw in a couple of extra operatic sequences. If it's any way possible make two plots grow where one grew before.

This at any rate is the way it works out in "Balalaika". Ilona Massey was beautiful enough for anybody when she appeared a year ago in "Rosalie" for a brief singing sequence. She's twice as beautiful now and sings four times as much. Nelson Eddy sings too, of course—ballads, opera, and the Volga Boat-Song, which he makes last longer than even the Volga Boat-Song has ever lasted on the screen before. The action carries us through the pre-war days in Imperial Russia, through the war, the Revolution, and the post-revolutionary period. Altogether we would have been grateful for half as much.

All the characters are deeply Russian. Charles Ruggles, his hair comically banged, is a simple moujik. Lionel Atwill, looking in an imperial way remarkably like Wilhelm of Doorn, is a plotting revolutionary. Nelson Eddy is a proud Cossack, and Ilona Massey is just a beautiful girl whose singing career is upset by the collapse of Empire. It's lavish, tuneful and wonderfully romantic, and I'm afraid that the present Soviet Government if it ever lays eyes on it will conclude that any nation that would accept "Balalaika" as a description of Russia in any period must be a nation with its head in the clouds and probably a pushover for a Blitzkrieg.



ON WAR BOARD. W. George Akins has been appointed to the War-time Fisheries Advisory Board. This board has recently been set up by the Dominion Government to arrange the orderly supply of Canadian fish to the British market and, at the same time, to reasonably maintain existing market contacts. Its eleven members are serving without remuneration.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

say, "You Never Can Tell." Gilbert Miller, New York sponsor of "Geneva" has given it a good presentation and the English cast headed by Barry Jones, Maurice Colbourne and Jessica Tandy do their best with it. But, even an early disciple of Mr. Shaw must admit that at 83, and in spite of a vegetarian diet, the old master can be tedious as well as amusing.

### Finnish Battle Front

For a time the theatre front threatened to become a battle front for Finland. With that generosity native to actor folk, they proposed a series of benefit performances for the benefit of Finland. Some of the producers said yes, some said no. Besides there were little questions of pay for musicians and others, to say nothing of the burning question of neutrality. These settled, Gertrude Lawrence has started the ball rolling with "Skylark" and John Golden signed a check to Finland for \$2949, the proceeds. Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt will do a week of "Taming Of The Shrew" for the same cause and so further swell Mr. Hoover's fund. Others will follow, leaving only a couple of "hold-outs" on the entire theatre circuit. Before such examples Congress may become reckless and sell the little country some arms. Meanwhile hurrah for the actors!

### Goings and Comings

Departures are becoming as important as arrivals. "Morning's At Seven," "Farm of three Echoes," "Very Warm For May," "The World We Make," "Kindred," "Hamlet" and others of varying importance, have all made their exit recently, some headed for a road tour, others for Cain's warehouse. The latest to take to the road is Earl Carroll's "Vanities."

One should perhaps add an item on the season of American Ballet at Center Theatre, just concluding. It was an auspicious start for American ballet and was enthusiastically supported by audiences and critics. But time's up. Besides John Barrymore and "My Dear Children" are arriving and the surface of our theatre life is too agitated for sober meditation.



Dear Elizabeth Arden...

Daily I receive hundreds of letters from my clients everywhere, seeking advice on skin care and glamorous make-up. I have selected some recent questions that will probably prove of interest to you because they deal with problems that arise especially at this time of the year.

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## Broadway Stage

### Probing This Manhattan Island

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

LIFE in New York is the palpitating theme of two offerings of the current week, one an eventful comedy by Elmer Rice, "Two On An Island," the other a likeable but less eventful piece by Arthur Wilmurt, "Young Couple Wanted." Though differing vastly in presentation, impecunious youth and its struggles to make good in Gotham are the story of both.

The Elmer Rice comedy is another "Street Scene" grown into a Manhattan scene, a panorama of New York life, its blood-stream that street which is called Broadway, and is criss-crossed by a million street scenes on its ruthless journey from the Battery to Harlem. Broadway, New York's meeting place of old world and new, centre of theatre activity for both, a compound of barbarism and culture, of shoddy and reality, of hope and disillusion, of the easiest way and the hardest, of breadline and affluence, of ermine and rags, of opera and hop-joint, of glamor and drabness, of brigand and banker, of communist and capitalist, of warm heart and cold—America's new frontier to which the children of her covered wagon pioneers return in search of more stream-lined opportunities! It is this New York that Mr. Rice probes to its soul, this Manhattan, the "Island" of his title, that is the scene of his penetrating observation, target of his sardonic wit, theme of his biting humor, in his latest and, we think, biggest and best comedy, "Two On An Island." For his outside tour of the Island he requisitions sight-seeing buses and lets his tourists learn their New York from the patter of bus guides. Taxi-cab drivers are also among his cherished and most informing guides and hilariously informative he makes them.

Mr. Rice has written in a merry, sympathetic mood. There may be a stab in every line but there is no poison in the pen that wrote them. His social purpose is still clear and our cock-eyed values still his concern. But instead of wrath and a soap-box he brings a sheaf of playful darts that find their mark unerringly in audiences' ribs. The shoddy of the theatre is his favorite target and he riddles its inside workings with his most pungent wit, while audiences roar their delight at the bunk they fall for.

The "Two" on his Island are a hopeful playwright from the west and a

budding young actress from the east, both come in search of the pot of gold, to pit their youthful ideals against the realism of Broadway; the weavings of the fate that disillusion and almost defeats them, the trials, tribulations and temptations, we learn about New York. Through Mr. Rice we gather that his choice is: Get tough or go under. Passing each other constantly in their common struggle the two finally meet, with the inevitable result, atop the Statue of Liberty. And, if the pot of gold has eluded their quest, they at least find happiness and new courage. To this extent virtue has had its reward. Comely Betty Field as the girl and John Craven as the heroic youth are most refreshing portraits, while Luther Adler does the theatre magnate to a turn.

### Peanuts and Grape Jam

"Young Couple Wanted" has labor and other social troubles complicate the struggle of its pair for existence. We find them—for economic reasons, be it understood—living happily together in sin. Marriage would deprive her of her school teacher's job, an unlucky strike has already deprived him of his. And, but for the surprise visit of a Massachusetts mother, this arrangement might have continued indefinitely as far as the landlady, their friends and the audience were concerned. But in Massachusetts, we understand, they used to burn at the stake for less and, with St. Paul, they decided it was better to marry than to burn. Jobless now both, the struggle is on, the brave little pair fighting through to the third act. By that time surplus crops of peanuts and grapes on a brother's farm and a recipe of the farmer's wife, point the way to a jam business and prosperity. But the container factory is soon at odds with Local 23 and balked again we leave them heading for the farm itself, there to make and bottle jam in more modest quantities but free from interference, we infer.

"Geneva," safe from its adventures in Canada, has arrived but, from the reception the critics gave it, a brief stay is predicted. On the other hand, of course, Mr. Priestley's "When We Are Married," is still with us without their approval. So, as Mr. Shaw, in his real playwrighting days would

### COMING EVENTS

EARL CARROLL Vanities, the most firmly established of the revue series, and restored to all its former sumptuous glamor, will be the offering of the three nights of February 13, 16 and 17 (with a matinee Saturday), coming almost direct from the St. James Theatre in New York City. The company of a hundred players and "the most beautiful girls in the world," as Mr. Carroll has trademarked his chorus for over a decade, made the jaunt of 3,000 miles, along with three cars of scenic and light equipment, straight through from Hollywood and San Francisco for the New York presentation.

Because of the wealth of talent and beauty attracted to Hollywood by film opportunities Mr. Carroll re-

cruited his cast and ensemble in that city. The production was made on his now famous 80-foot revolving stage at his Hollywood Theatre, both the beauty of the girls and the newness of the effects reflecting the cinema influence for novelty and bizarre effects.

Professor Lambert, who heads the comedy contingent, and all the cast are new in the east. Only two of the girls, Beryl Wallace, now a principal, and Rose Heitner, had been in New York prior to their current visit. Jerry Lester and Johnny Woods, along with the Professor, complete a trilogy of fun in three different veins, and are aptly aided by a score of other featured players. But it is in the fresh beauty of the girls that this Vanities is claimed by Mr. Carroll himself to excel all his previous editions.

THE Alliance Française of Toronto, in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross, is giving an evening of French moving-pictures on Tuesday, February 13, in the Eaton Auditorium. The principal film will be Charpentier's opera "Louise" with Grace Moore and stars of the Paris Opera. A documentary film on France at war will also be shown. Entire proceeds will be turned over to the French Red Cross which has urgent need of help in running its hundred and fifty hospitals, aiding several hundred thousand refugees and its evacuees. This benefit is under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Matthews and of Comte R. de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada.



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**STUFFING:**

1 cup bread crumbs  
4 tablespoons butter  
1/2 cup oyster fluid  
1 cup of oysters  
1/2 cup chopped celery  
Salt, pepper, onion juice

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# PORTS OF CALL

## Riding the Ranges of New Mexico

BY G. W. PETERS

"HOWDY Stranger." Traditionally and typically western as that salutation is, it no longer applies to Canadians in New Mexico. For more and more, Canadians are being attracted to the great American Southwest; no longer are license plates from the nine Canadian provinces stared at like rare collectors' items; no longer are Canadians "strangers" there.

Once the great Spanish empire of the north, New Mexico today presents a picture of charm and antiquity with three civilizations living cheek by jowl. The Indian Pueblos, some of which have watched four centuries of development since the coming of the first white man, now house a friendly people; a people known to visitors chiefly for their century-old pagan ceremonies, their handicraft and their unique adobe-walled communal dwellings. The once-nomadic Utes, Apaches and Navajo Indians all call New Mexico home. A 16,000,000-acre reservation which stretches into Arizona is the stamping ground of the Navajos who have abandoned their more war-like pursuits for the gentler vocation of sheep-raising. Famous for their silver work and rugs, these people rank, too, with the best horsemen in the world.

Along the banks of the northern Rio Grande Valley or high in the rolling foothills of the towering Sangre de Cristo Mountains cluster tiny Spanish-American villages. Quiet strongholds of antiquity, these settlements have cold-shouldered modernity as effectively as the Pyramids.

### Historic Past

As evidence of a hoary-headed past, New Mexico offers the ruins of prehistoric cliff and communal dwell-



SHIPROCK, in the heart of New Mexico's Navajo Indian territory, towers above the plains. This rock, 1,640 feet high, has defied the attempts of skilled climbers to reach the summit. It is sacred to the Navajos.

—New Mexico Tourist Bureau.

elevator in the world connects the underground chambers and the surface.

A natural phenomenon as startling as a fire siren is White Sands National Monument, a 30-mile desert of dazzling white, made up entirely of nearly 100-per-cent-pure gypsum. Even the mice and lizards which inhabit this snowy desert are white.

And for the fisherman who heads for water as instinctively as a turtle, there are Rainbow, Loch Leven and Cutthroats in the mountain streams; in the Rio Grande, the Pecos, Chama, Brazo and Red Rivers are trout big enough to get any fishermen disbeliever.

Networked by excellent highways, New Mexico is served by every modern means of travel: car, bus, train and plane. And whether the Canadian visitor goes by car, bus, train, or plane, he will receive the salute of western hospitality: "Howdy, neighbor."

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Robert H. Arkell and her daughter, Miss Mary Arkell, of Vancouver, expect to leave on a trip to eastern Canada in February and en route home will spend a week in Winnipeg, the guest of Mrs. Arkell's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Maurice Gravel.

The Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Bruce, and Mr. George Glazebrook, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, were recent guests at Government House, Ottawa.

Mrs. Thomas F. How of Montreal has arrived at The Pine Needles, Southern Pines, N.C., for the season and was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Russel Browne, who remained for a week. Miss Dorothy How joined her mother later and will remain for the season.

Mr. Peers Davidson has returned to Vancouver from Montreal. Miss Penelope Sherwood has arrived in Winnipeg from Rockcliffe, Ottawa, to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Torrance, for the next few weeks.

Mrs. W. F. Page of Halifax, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chauncy Bangs, in Ottawa, has been spending a few days in Montreal, the guest of Mrs. A. Newell.

Mrs. Latham Burns, who has been spending the holiday season in Toronto with her mother, Mrs. Victor Cavthra, has returned to New York. Her son, Master Latham Burns, is at Trinity College School.



A FAMILY AFFAIR is the weaving of a Navajo rug on the Navajo Indian Reservation in western New Mexico. The hogan—Navajo dwelling—supports the crude loom on which the weaver improvises her design as she works. The other women are carding the wool and spinning and preparing the yarn.

—New Mexico Tourist Bureau.

ings: Aztec and Chaco Canyon National Monuments in the northwestern part of the state and Bandelier National Monument in the north-central portion.

At Aztec is a cluster of ruins, most famous of which is the House of the Great Kiva, which stood three stories high and contained 500 rooms. At Chaco is Pueblo Bonito and Chetro Keti, the latter a structure which at one time had 1,200 rooms, all built in fine masonry by Stone Age architects. Bandelier National Monument includes the famous cliff dwellings in the canyon of Rito de los Frijoles, where soot from the cooking fires extinguished some nine centuries ago may still be seen on the face of the canyon wall. Then there is ancient Taos, the tri-city, where Spanish-American and Indian cultures mingle in a strange panorama. Nearby are the ruins of the Mission Church of San Geronimo de Taos, built before 1617 and destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The walls were reconstructed in 1695, only to be reduced to a shambles again in 1847 during the futile rising against the U.S. Army.

And to recapture some of its historic background and native culture, New Mexico will, in 1940, stage the Coronado Cuarto Centennial to commemorate its four hundredth anniversary. For New Mexico dates its first birthday in 1540 with the coming of Francisco Vasquez Coronado.

### Modern Playground

As its leading individual attraction, New Mexico proffers Carlsbad Caverns National Park with its 32 miles of underground wonders. Seven miles of lighted corridors, 750 feet below the surface of the earth, are now open to visitors every day in the year. The temperature remains constant at 56 degrees and the second longest lift



TAOS INDIANS use a primitive wooden bridge for crossing the Rio Pueblo. In the background looms Taos Pueblo, with its high-piled terrace walls. The two buildings, which house the inhabitants of Taos, are built in the set-back style of architecture which was evolved by the Indian long before the white man adopted it in modern skyscraper construction.

—New Mexico Tourist Bureau.



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# CONCERNING FOOD

## In Honor of Saints and Goddesses

RESEARCH is an alarming thing. Even humble seekers after truth and good recipes usually find out something they don't want to know. An excursion into Saint Valentine's family history was intended to unearth the interesting fact that a jovial Saint gave all his best girls parchments cut in the shape of hearts and painted red—and so, children, the interesting and pretty custom of Valentines grew up down the centuries. Tommy, don't cry even if you didn't get one. I will give you one of mine. Class dismissed—

Well, it's not so. Poor old Saint Valentine got himself martyred on or about February 14th, and he is buried outside Rome. His death was an unpleasant and a lingering one. There is no reason to connect this unhappy

BY JANET MARCH

event with the custom of sending loved ones anonymous messages. That is Juno's trouble. You know old Juno, large, handsome, Jupiter's sister and wife, the special protectress of marriage, and in Rome she had, as well, something vital to do with the national finances. Mr. King please note, married women are said to be good on budgets.

In Europe spring appears by the middle of February. Everyone got together and thought up a few rites about "a young man's fancy," etc., etc. Juno, in whose honor the whole thing had been worked up, was forgotten. Valentine got his name pinned on, and we in this Northern bit of America are left in the middle of the coldest month celebrating a spring love feast. Come along now, practice concealing the identity of your handwriting, try and get some not too insulting Valentines, and let's get going.

If you can celebrate Valentine's day with a children's party you are lucky. Children like cochineal, and you can stain the food in exciting and harmless ways and be thought very clever. Red candles, red iced cakes, a red water ice heart in the white ice cream, heart shaped cookies, and red satin hearts to hold the red candies, get them all. You might even make the white sauce on the creamed chicken pink, just a parlor pink, not real red or the mothers will be surprised. If you have a tiny heart-shaped cookie cutter, and you are giving them chicken à la king, stamp out the pieces of pimento with it. The young like a good thing carried to the last point.

The advantages of a children's Valentine party are not all food ones. I can remember a party I went to where we were all set down at small tables on arrival, and told to make Valentines. Everyone was given the same quota of hearts and lace paper and there was a prize for the best. It kept us all anchored for at least half an hour, which is something.

All in all a children's party is easy. It's when you come to entertain the older generation that the cochineal bottle and the heart motif don't seem so heaven-sent. Yet it seems rather mean to ignore the day, and if you are giving that women's lunch you have been planning for so long, go to it. Use a white cloth or mats, and have red roses, not those pink ones which they are always trying to sell you. Grown-ups like to have something to take home from a party just as well as children. Bridge winnings are one of the most satisfactory things, but every member of the party can't achieve that, so provide them with buttonholes. I don't mean orchids or gardenias, though if you can rise to them go ahead. I was thinking of one red rose with three or four paper whites tied in close to the rose; then make a hole in a small lace paper doily, stick the flowers through and put them in orange juice glasses in front of each place.

As for the food, it just can't be all red.

Crab Soup  
Melba Toast

Montanesa Duck—Straw Potatoes  
Green Peas

Meringues with Nut and Raspberry Sauce  
Coffee



MRS. CHARLES A. ROWLES, of Saskatoon, who before her marriage in December was Miss Dorothy Dunning, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dunning of Regina.

### Crab Soup

Make a quart of thin white sauce, put it in the double boiler, and add a quarter of a pound of chopped mushrooms. Let this cook for half an hour and then strain. Take a tin of crab meat, and break it up into small pieces and add to the soup. Heat, but don't let the mixture boil, and just before serving pour in a wineglassful of sherry.

### Montanesa Duck

1 duck  
1 onion  
2 tomatoes  
1 tablespoon of paprika  
½ cup of sherry  
1 cup of clear beef stock  
mushrooms  
pepper and salt.

Cut the duck up, or better still make the butcher do it for you. Put the pieces into a casserole, pour on some hot olive oil and cook in a hot oven till they are well browned. This requires the eye of a hawk and the patience of a serpent, for it's awfully easy to get the bits which stick up high burned. If you don't own these necessary qualities do the job in the frying pan on top of the fire, and then drop the bits into the casserole. If you think you have too much oil, drain some of it off and stir into the balance two tablespoonfuls of flour. Brown the onion and mushrooms which you have sliced in the frying pan and add to the meat, then put in the tomatoes, cut up, and the sherry, stock and paprika, salt and pepper. Cover and let simmer gently for about an hour and serve with green peas and straw potatoes. With the duck give either claret or Burgundy. Duck calls for a red wine, and besides it's Valentine's day.

You may either have a cook who can make meringues, or own yourself a strong right arm or an electric beater. If any of these things are true meringues present no difficulties, but if you are a little afraid that they may turn out chevy like caramels and somewhat crushed looking, telephone and order them. Strain and heat some of your best raspberry jam, diluted with a little water if it is too thick, and add some chopped walnuts. Serve hot. Finish up with coffee, and you will have done due honor to a martyr.

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## Defence of Liberty

The following letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada and the leaders of the other federal parties, by a large group of citizens of Toronto and vicinity, asking for early parliamentary revision of the Defence of Canada and Censorship Regulations.

IN WAR, the duty of Governments is to be vigilant to suppress sabotage and other forms of assistance to the enemy.

For this purpose emergency powers are necessary and regulations are passed which must incidentally interfere with the traditional liberties of democracy.

But this interference should not be more than is needed for the efficient prosecution of the war. Thus regulations should not, by vagueness of expression and unwise application, become a means to the unnecessary curtailment of democratic rights.

This has been most clearly recognized in Great Britain, where freedom of expression has been substantially retained. When emergency regulations came before the British Parliament, they were criticized from all sides of the House and were submitted by the Government for revision to a Committee of all parties. As re-enacted, they carefully define the powers and offences involved so as to safeguard personal freedom and freedom of expression.

We believe that Canada should follow the British example.

Defence of Canada and Censorship Regulations have been passed in Canada under the War Measures Act but have not been submitted for parliamentary revision.

The regulations, if applied without moderation and good sense, will cause bitterness and divisions which would impair the prosecution of the war and reconstruction thereafter.

Furthermore, the good will of the United States and its citizens towards the British Empire as a whole may be prejudiced if it appears that the totalitarianism we are combating in Europe is making inroads in Canada.

We therefore respectfully urge that you, as the leader of one of Canada's political parties, should publicly undertake that, upon election, you will take steps to have all Defence of Canada and Censorship Regulations submitted for systematic revision to a Committee of Parliament as soon as possible.

Signed:

J. Flaville Barrett; J. B. Bickersteth; J. H. Biggar; Leslie Blackwell; Everett Bristol, K.C.; Mary Osler Boyd, (Mrs. Edmund Boyd); Morley Callaghan; C. A. Corbett; Blodwen Davies; R. E. G. Davis; J. H. Davis; W. H. Dewar; Brian Doherty; William Dunn; Sir Robert Falconer; Sir Ellsworth Flavelle; Rev. C. J. Frank; John J. Gibson; Grant Glassco; Isabel Grieve; Professor G. M. A. Grube; Sydney Hermant; George Kemp; H. G. Kettle; Henry L. Langford; T. W. L. MacDermot; J. M. Macdonnell; J. W. McCubbin; J. S. McLean; W. G. McLeod; J. C. McRuer, K.C.; Thomas Moss, K.C.; George Patterson; B. K. Sandwell; Reginald Stewart; Clifford Sifton; C. B. Sissons; Judith Robinson; A. Taylor; J. K. Thomas; Winnifred Thomas; E. J. Urwick; Dalton C. Wells; Peter White;

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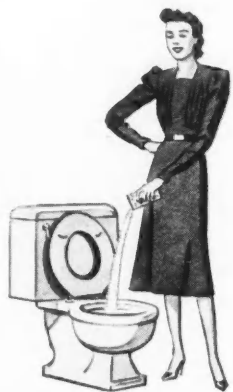


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## Cape Breton Hooks A Rug

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ONE of these days soon an Aubusson rug now on the floor of a room in one of New York's most beautiful houses will be rolled up and taken away, and in its place will be laid a hand-hooked rug made by the women of Cape Breton. The rug is 17 by 14 feet—probably one of the largest rugs ever to be hooked by hand in Canada—and represents a major triumph for the Canadian Handicraft Guild which received the commission to make it.

The room for which it is destined is panelled with inlaid and carved wood and houses some of the finest examples of antique French furniture in the United States. The rug in itself ranks high as an example of the rug-maker's art of any land. It is an almost indescribable shade of hyacinth blue obtained from vegetable dyes, and against this background—a foot or so in from the outside edge—is a continuous garland of flowers massed together in Della Robbia profusion. Lilies, roses, field flowers are blended together in a magnificent symphony of softly glowing color that would have delighted the capricious heart of Marie Antoinette.

Months of work went into preliminary preparations. Sketches in color, then cartoons had to be made by artists. Colors had to be specially dyed. Problems presented by the making of a rug of such unusual size had to be met, and the actual work had to be closely supervised. It took four months for a large group of women to complete the hooking of the rug, and not only does the wool they used come from the sheep grazing about their Cape Breton homes, but it was sheared, carded, spun, dyed and hooked right on the spot. The Guild members are bursting with pardonable pride and, we suspect, relief at a difficult job magnificently and triumphantly completed.

Canadians of artistic discernment probably discovered the Guild for themselves long ago. It's about thirty years old. Those who have yet to know its work will be thrilled by seeing before their eyes the highly sophisticated level of artistry to which Canadian handicrafts have risen.

Cheek by jowl in the various Guild shops is the work produced by the busy fingers of various distinguished but, regrettably, little-known craftsmen and craftswomen. Lengths of hand-woven wool fabrics rivaling those of France's Rodier. . . A wood carving of a girl's head by Stephen Trenka—claimed by Mrs. F. Grant Marriott, a charming and indefatigable member of the Ontario branch of the Guild—to be one of the finest wood-carvers in Canada. . . Pewter molded into a coffee set with brilliant economy of line by Harold Stacey. . . The wide-nostrilled head of a negro girl by the Deichmann potters of New Brunswick—whose work was recently seen in photographs by "Jay" published in SATURDAY NIGHT. . . Beaded moccasins of beautifully tanned deerskin for after-ski wear which come from a hundred miles north of the Pas. . . Magnificent mitts of sealskin dramatically edged with cuffs of white fox. . . Parka jackets embroidered with wools and faced with fur—from Labrador. . . An extraordinary cloth woven of silver fox combings on a colored warp from Prince Edward Island. . . Catalogue rugs, or the imitable peasant wood-carvings of the French family at Port Joli, from Quebec.

The Guild is quietly dedicated to bringing about a renaissance of good taste in Canada. The old handicrafts are linked with the best in contemporary design. And all over Canada busy fingers are creating from the native materials of this rich country tangible evidence of an innate feeling for beauty that is as Canadian as a bucket of maple sap.

### Signs of the Times

Identification tags attached to link bracelets, exactly like those worn by the army, and engraved with name and address or tender sentiments, are the newest conversation pieces in accessories.

"Censored Red" is the name of a lipstick color.

"Go scuttle yourself" is the most recent addition to the unofficial lexicon of current English slang.

Paris dressmakers are reported to be using their own variations on the Finnish theme in their spring collections.

Wedgewood, imbued perhaps with the spirit of prophecy, has a design called "Napoleonic Ivy," which is an exact replica of the ivory colored chinaware adorned with curling tendrils of ivy leaves which appeared on the table of the dyspeptic dictator during his exile on the island of Elba.

### Upsets in Nature

Baby, a white mare who has reached the ripe old age of thirty-seven years, decided to take a walk when her owner left her standing between the shafts of her cart outside the Fulton Street Market. Her stroll led her to the East River pier where she slipped and fell over the side. There she hung precariously suspended in an undig-

nified position from her harness, while a gallant policeman climbed the mast of an adjacent tug, fixed a block to the masthead and fastened a rope to Baby's belts. After her rescue the elderly lady, shattered by her unnerving experience, had her scratches tenderly painted with iodine by the police, and was trundled off in a horse ambulance of the S.P.C.A., where she is reported to be "resting comfortably." Officials said it was unusual for a horse to live to such an age but it occasionally happened when a horse "had led a good life."

An evil tempered squirrel is terrorizing the citizens of an Ontario town by scampering up and taking a large-sized nip out of the anatomy of every person who ventures into his territory.

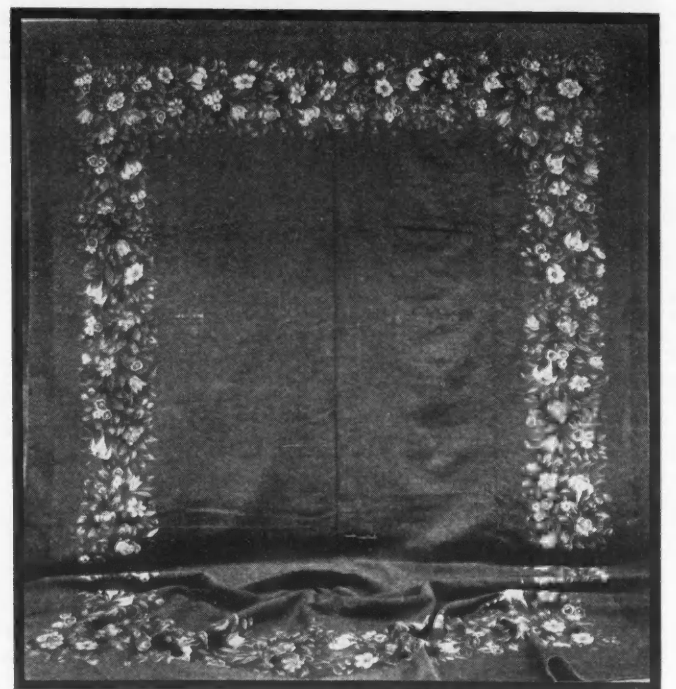
Lyric sopranos yearning to test out their high C's on "Lo Hear The Gentle Lark" should give it a second thought before doing so in Kansas. For more than a week savage flocks of meadow larks have soared above the snow-swept pasture lands, swooping down upon cows and steers and literally attempting to eat them alive. Farmers immune to the poetic propaganda surrounding the birds, are ready for their little feathered friends with their shot-guns in hand.

Olive, our investigator-at-large, has just turned up with a frost-bitten nose and a wrenched ankle, to report that she spent Ground-Hog Day (February 2) out in the middle of a ten-acre field. The ground-hog came out all right, she states, but he didn't bother to see whether he cast a shadow or not. He merely sneered unpleasantly at Olive and the world in general and returned to his burrow. Probably, says Olive who feels her day was wasted, until after the elections are over.

### Cross Country

A glance at the social scene across Canada, tells us that—

There will be blackouts, gay and sombre military uniforms, airplanes and guns, battleships, soldiers and the latest war songs, when the Winnipeg Winter Club annual skating carnival takes place there February 29 and March 1 and 2. Tiny Hazel Franklin, English girl whirlwind, will be one of the visiting artists, and with the Caley sisters, Robin Lee, Winnipeg's own Mary Rose Thacker, and many others of the club experts, will demonstrate



HAND-HOOKED RUG, 17' by 14', which the Canadian Handicrafts Guild was commissioned to make by a prominent New York resident. It was hooked by a group of Cape Breton women from native wool dyed in vegetable colors, and is a very fine example of the present high standards of Canadian handicrafts.

the newest and smartest in figure skating.

At the Charity Ball which took place in Montreal sixty-seven debutantes were presented to Their Excellencies.

The Irish Regiment of Canada (M.G.) will hold a St. Patrick's Ball on March 15 in Toronto. Arrangements are in charge of Col. H. Bruce Duthie, V.C., and Major A. J. Snetting; and their committee includes Major Gordon Adams, Capt. F. T. McDermott, Capt. C. H. Punchard, Lieut. R. D. Clendenning, Lieut. N. H. Browne, Lieut. J. B. Humphreys and Lieut. Harvey Adams. Reel practices already have begun at the Fort York Armories.

The two-night performance of the Vancouver Junior League's cabaret show at the Commodore was a big success, so we hear. The dinner parties and gatherings which took place before the shows were almost countless.

And in Toronto, Mrs. Stanford E. Dack and her committee for the welfare work of the 2nd Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, of which Major R. L. Junkin, M.C., is Officer Commanding, arranged a most successful dance at the Granite Club.

The evening was the coldest and stormiest of the winter to date, but did not prove an obstacle to the more than three hundred guests who attended. Among these was Brigadier R. O. Alexander, who drove directly to the dance from an inspection at Brampton, Ont. Members of Mrs. Dack's committee included Mrs. Hamilton B. Willis, Mrs. Robert M. James, Mrs. R. W. Catto, Mrs. George C. Crawford and Mrs. J. J. Wickett.

### Medical-Military Event

Among important forthcoming events on the Toronto social calendar is the annual St. John's Garrison Medical Mission Charity Ball, which will take place on Thursday, February 15, at the Prince George Hotel. Regiments at present in the city will be represented, and plans are now being made for many parties to take place previous to the dance. The event is being held under the patronage of Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Major Noble Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Clutterbuck, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Jacobsen.

**Coral Cocktail**

... one of the shades featured in perfectly matched accessories which Simpson's now presents in a Spring Symphony of Pastels. It's seen here in a casual outfit that you can wear right now under your furs. The jacket is of tweed in a shadowy mixture of coral cocktail, dark red and lime-peel green; the "Darrock" sweater is of Scotch cashmere also in coral cocktail; the gored skirt is nubby lime-peel wool. Third Floor.

**JACKET . . . . . 12.95**  
**SKIRT . . . . . 8.00**  
**SWEATER . . . . . 12.95**

**SIMPSON'S**



# WORLD of WOMEN

## Frailties and Valentines

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THREE minor "crimes" which invariably crop up in any list of feminine offenses concern lipstick, seams and fingernails.

Lipstick, to be attractive, should remain on the lips—not on the teeth or the rim of a coffee cup. Those having trouble along this line should keep in mind one important lipstick fact: don't build one layer of lipstick on top of the other. When repairs are needed, retire from the public eye and do a thorough job of cleaning up. Clean off the old lipstick, preferably with soap and water or cleansing cream, and then begin anew. Spread the stuff on with an unjittery hand so that the outer line is sharp and clear, press the lips together, leave for a few moments. Then remove the surplus by pressing cleansing tissue against the lips. Most good lipsticks contain a dye that penetrates into the skin of the lips, so the stuff does not need to be applied in the Joan Crawford manner.

Uneven stockings seams are another crime which seems to bring out the most caustic comments of those who are induced to list our small frailties. Heaven only knows, silk stockings are responsible for such large cavities in the income, at least the things ought to pay their way in appearance. It all depends on getting off to a good start. Roll the leg of the stocking down to the ankle before putting on the foot part. Grasp the roll, keeping a firm thumb over the seam to guide it in a straight line up the back of the leg as the stocking is drawn on. Then anchor them at the top so that the seams stay straight.

Now that fingernails are being worn at longer lengths the recurrent problem of how to deal with the objects when they crack and split is one that arises too often for one's peace of mind. A manicurist who knows her business usually can be counted to do such an excellent repair job that the mend is almost invisible. If such a treasure is not around at the crucial moment one always can fall back on those artificial nails that are cemented over the ruined nail. Lacking time and inclination for such camouflage, file all the nails down to the top of the fingertips and let them get off to a new and better start rather than

going about with one of them looking oddly shorter than the other nails. Then get some calcium into the system as building material for new nails, and pamper them with oils and creams to keep them pliable.

### Be My Valentine

Who will say St. Valentine's Day is not what it used to be?

The day can be observed with all the trimmings with five crisp envelopes in pastel shades, sealed and stamped and inscribed with sentimental messages in old-fashioned script, each containing fragrant Blue Grass sachet. Each is charmingly endearing with such lush messages as "Dearest, I can't forget you," "My own, you're adorable," and "Sweetheart, Love me always." These fragrant letters come in a beribboned cellophane box with a tiny corsage of forget-me-nots... a whimsical, smiling Valentine to melt her heart completely.

Or—  
Perfume pins, an original, charming and provocative thought, which marks the sender as one who knows the way to a damsel's heart. Long pins, for corsages, hat or lapel ornaments, each topped with a bright glass-stoppered bubble filled with perfume. Put them in a corsage of fresh flowers... or send a pair of them packed in a gaily glowered box with a cellophane top.

### Looking at Paris

Printed cotton squares like those used by Provencal peasants make a summer resort evening gown in the Helene Yrlande collection shown recently in Paris, while printed shantung faconne is used for a swim suit with a tiny wrapover skirt at the front only.

Other beachwear fashions include an oilskin jacket lined in striped jersey, with linen knickers; a plaid-lined beach coat with hood collar that buttons on; and a linen play suit with gay printed scarfs covering the low-cut back.

At Paquin novel touches included a youthful printed frock with matching pantalettes for bicycling; patent leather for a big capeline and a small



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HOLLAND, photographed at Limerlost Lodge, near Huntsville, Ont., during a recent skiing week-end. Their companions are their Welsh Corgis, Libbear Bowhit Porgie and Libbear Bowhit Bride, from the Libbear Kennels, North Devon, England.

muffin-shaped toque; tulle jersey evening turbans, novelty straw hats trimmed with interchangeable printed scarfs.

Jewels played an important part in this collection and many dresses were adorned with large clips, such as an immense diamond daisy with a sapphire center. Necklaces also were worn, one of them composed of strands of rubies which made a band two inches wide at front.

Madame Bruyere presented a large collection in which there were many garments cut so that they can be easily folded flat; some of these are

wrapover effects. Madame Bruyere calls it her "1940 cut."

She also has some travel costumes, basically simple, with contrasting scarfs which can be adjusted or interchanged to vary the costume, while suit jackets have a detachable printed front in the same idea. Even handbags have interchangeable handles.

Many of the details of these costumes are inspired by Finnish peasant costumes, and include belts of tapestry stitched in flower designs. One white coat, with lines which swing from the shoulder, is entirely covered with embroidery.

**'SALADA'**  
Tea Bags

At your Grocer's  
Finest Orange Pekoe Blend

**Vigella** the British Fashion Fabric  
for DRESSES, SKIRTS and HOUSECOATS  
Washable — Colorfast to Sun and Suds  
At all leading stores or write for samples to Wm. Hollins, Ltd., 266 King St., Toronto

## League Studies Play Production

MORE study of the child audiences is helping Junior League producers to improve the technical standards of their plays," said Virginia Lee Comer, staff technician of the children's theatre department for the Association of Junior Leagues of America, who was in Toronto from February 5-9 to conduct a Children's Theatre Technical Institute for the Junior League of Toronto. "Children do not gloss over anything," she explained. "Unlike sophisticated adult theatre-goers, they are absolutely honest in their reactions. If the Princess is locked up in a tower, they demand a keyhole in the door. Yet their imaginations will fill gaps the producers never can. For instance, they can imagine Paul Revere galloping off on a horse, or the transformation of Cinderella's coach, to their complete satisfaction."

Quiet, intense Miss Comer is impatient with some of the slipshod methods of production in children's theatres. "Children are a mixture of intense realism and great imagination," she emphasizes. "To appeal to them the production may be simplified along certain lines but not any less perfect technically." She said that she believed they responded to the beauty of costumes most strongly, although the color of the background and lighting often helped to put them into a receptive frame of mind.

### Critics in the Audience

Scenes of foreign countries, historical periods, Indian dances, may be the child's first introduction to these things, Miss Comer said in pointing out the need of authenticity in sets, dances and costumes. The producers have an educational responsibility as well as that of entertainment. In most cities, she added, the Junior Leagues work with the schools. They are able to hear the reactions of the audiences through their follow-up work in the classrooms. The children write letters to the characters of the play, draw what they have seen, and discuss it among themselves. Miss Comer believes this work to be important in improving technical weaknesses that might seem wrong to the child and ruin his enjoyment of the plays. "Children have a right to develop ap-

preciation of this art form," she says, "as much as they have a right to music and literature."

Miss Comer, who recently completed a series of five-day lectures and demonstrations for the Leagues of Brooklyn, Akron and Cleveland, said that the types of plays presented varied with the needs of the communities. "All of their technical problems are equally difficult," she said, "whether they concern a vanishing wizard or period costuming and furniture." Her lectures cover every phase of production from scene and costume design and lighting to make-up and scene painting, and are part of the service the Association of Junior Leagues of America renders, at no expense, to any League asking for an institute of this nature.

Last summer Miss Comer spent her "vacation" directing two plays for the Forty-niners at Chase Barn Playhouse in New Hampshire. Enthusiastic about the children's theatre, she has also worked at almost every technical aspect of the theatre. A graduate of Mills College, California, she received her degree of Master of Fine Arts at Yale University Theatre. For two years she headed the drama department of Maryville College, St. Louis, and in September 1936 joined the Association staff. Absorbed in theatrical work, she has spent her summers at theatres in Milford, Connecticut, and Cohasset.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. T. L. Simmons, of Ottawa, has left to spend the remainder of the winter at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Miss Ella and Miss Nancy Northgrave, of Toronto, have left for Pinehurst, N.C.

Mrs. Charles Brennan and her daughter, Mrs. E. Erickson, have left Ottawa for California, where they will spend some time in Pasadena.



AN EASILY MANAGED HAIR-DO on which the new spring hats sit very prettily. The hat is tilted forward and to one side over the three deep curls that are swirled high. The curls are easily brushed up into the hat and look very smart even with the new cloche.  
—Photo courtesy the Elizabeth Arden Salon.

## Announcements

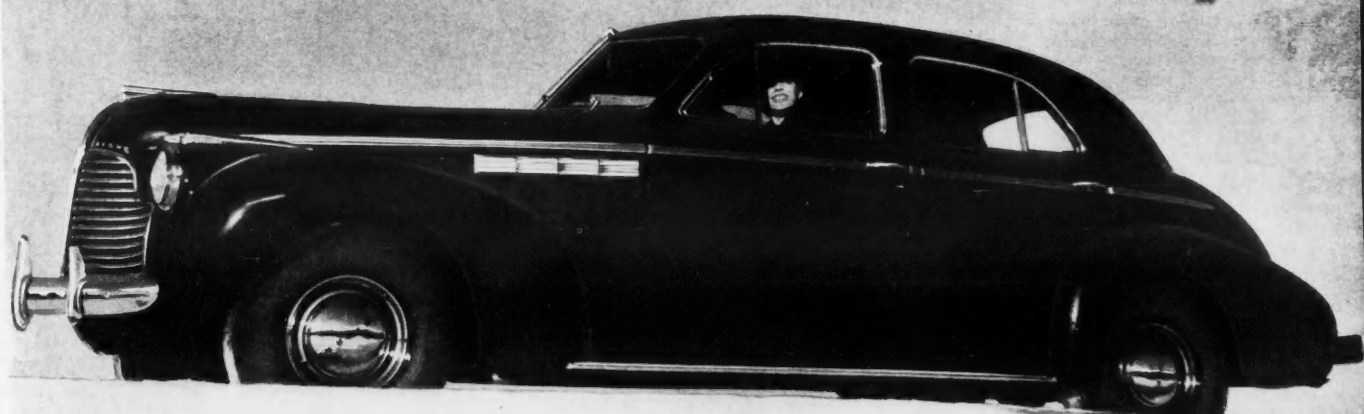
### BIRTHS

CROUCHER—On Tuesday, February 6, 1940, at the Western Hospital, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Croucher (nee Evelyn G. Kelly), a daughter.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Gwyn, Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Emily, to Mr. James Arthur Harshaw of Toronto, son of Mrs. Harshaw and the late Archibald Thomas Harshaw of Nanaimo. The marriage will take place in the Church of St. George The Martyr, Toronto, Saturday, March 16th.

# Pardon Us if We Snicker at Winter!



The model illustrated is the McLAUGHLIN-BUICK ROADMASTER four-door touring sedan.

SOMEWHERE, probably, numb-fingered drivers are bucking vainly at piled-up snow heaps, jolting miserably over frozen roads, snow-packed and rutted until every turn of the wheel means a jar.

But you, lucky fellow—what does winter mean to you in that sleek-lined honey of a 1940 McLaughlin-Buick?

It means simply the sweet purr of a hundred-plus horsepower Dynaflex straight-eight with the pull to master any going. It means micro-poise-balanced smoothness to keep you forever free of vibration's annoyance.

It means taking the choppiest, worst-rutted roads in stride, while soft coil springs on all four wheels soak up the jars before they ever reach you.

It means driving a car in which even skid-risks have been reduced, and it means traveling in snug, weather-tight Body-by-Fisher comfort no matter what's on the weather-man's bill of fare.

It means, when you drive a Super, front seats that are next thing to five feet wide—

other new features and conveniences so numerous they're counted by the dozen.

So pardon us if we laugh at winter—and especially at the old idea that no one buys cars until the spring buds show.

In McLaughlin-Buick you've got an all-season car—the kind of car you ought to be handling right now!

When are you going to do something about getting one?

**"Best buy's Buick!"**

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER



# THE BACK PAGE

## Realistic Valentines

BY P. W. LUCE

WHEN grandfather was a boy, valentines were sweet trifles of love and lavender, and some of our best poets bestirred themselves to produce sentimental verses that brought tears of joy to the eyes of the lady's fayre to whom they were addressed. There were no merry quips in these messages from sighing lovers, but a touch of sadness and sometimes a hint of rebuke for pleasures too long delayed and an implied warning that youth would not last forever.

Robert Herrick wrote many charming valentines in the Seventeenth Century, and if some of them are a bit too luscious for today's squeamish taste, his address "To His Mistress" is a perfect example of what his generation highly approved. The first verse reads:

Choose me your Valentine;  
Next, let us marry;  
Love to the death will pine,  
If we long tarry.

In those days the swain who sent a valentine did not disdain to sign his name to it. He was taking no chances of some other lad claiming the credit for the gift.

Times have changed. The valentine has dropped from the sublime to the

But all the kids know you're naught but a pest.

THE butcher who weighs his thumb with the meat, the politician who is well and unfavorably known as a windbag, the bald-headed barber who recommends hair tonic, the beautician whose face is her misfortune, the cook whose biscuits should be served with nutcrackers, the golfer who can't count beyond five, the fisherman who is an expert liar: all these and many more are regularly remembered with anonymous valentines when the anniversary of the saint comes round. It isn't right that they should have no chance of a come-back.

Just think how happy a plumber would be on a cold and frosty morning when he was advised that the pipes had burst on the upper floor of the home of the gentleman who had remembered him on St. Valentine's Day with this little ditty instead of paying his over-due account of \$9.75:

With axe and saw you wreck the floor,  
To mend one leak and start two more;  
You're fond of dirt, and mess and sink,  
And fall asleep under the sink.

Not good as poetry, perhaps, but not bad as insult. Quite likely the plumber would be a better judge of insult than of poetry, and would act accordingly when opportunity offered.

The Biblical saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive is very apposite to the modern comic valentine, especially if one is of a choleric disposition and inclined to accept a poetic effusion too literally. Possibly that is why none of them are delivered in person, a proceeding that would defeat the anonymity that now surrounds these seasonal gifts so effectively. It is too late to do anything about it for this year. . . It is probably too late to do anything about it for next year too.

### CERTITUDE

HE MAY tell you you are kind  
With quite other thoughts in mind.

He may tell you you are bright  
And not come another night.

He may tell you you are fair—  
Don't believe him though he swears.

But if wistfully he sighs  
You've the figure and the eyes,  
The soft graces and the ways  
Of his wife of other days  
Doubt you cannot then permit,  
Lady, lady you are it.

LOUIS BLAKE DUFF.

### PINCUSHION

I FALL in love and out again,  
With such appalling speed,  
The gashes made by parting words  
Have never time to bleed;

MONA GOULD.

## IN THE GARDEN

### With Promise of Beauty

BY PETER BURTON

HERE they come now, bounding through the mails with all their accustomed gaiety, these color-riotous seed catalogues, to intrigue you and me by their pictured descriptions of gargantuan blooms, luxurious growth and hues as varied as Joseph's coat. Catalogues are like that—year after year they make their faithful rounds, defying winter snow and ice to spread before us the potential beauty of summer gardens.

And, this year, Canadian gardens apparently are in for a lot of altogether new beauty; for the season's seed catalogues list not only all the time-honored old favorites, but a number of interesting and quite distinctive novelties. So the home-gardener really has a bigger variety than

ever from which to choose when planning garden alterations and additions for the 1940 growing season.

First of all, for gardeners who have a yen for blue, there's a new ageratum upon which a silver medal already has been conferred. Its name—Midget Blue—suggests the story: true azure-blue flowers borne freely on a plant that does not exceed four inches in height—a useful new low specimen for edgings!

And, also in blue, there is something else that is definitely unique—a Sweet William of bright lavender-blue! As Sweet Williams in the past have been confined to reds, pinks and whites, gardeners no doubt will have a particularly warm welcome for this new blue variety of a flower which long has been deservedly popular. Still another new blue flower is the Heavenly Blue scabiosa; the plant semi-dwarf, erect and bushy, carrying its azure-blue double flowers on short, wiry stems.

And there is an altogether new marine-blue sweet pea, notable for its spring-time blooming. Similar in type are a new rosy-pink and a lavender sweet pea in this early blooming category.

Yellow Pygmy—that's the name of an old friend in a new guise: this time a marigold of extremely dwarf habit, eight inches as a maximum height, forming a tight ball of foliage with light lemon-yellow flowers. Another marigold—the Red and Gold Hybrid—is a cross between African and French types that grows about two feet high and carries golden-yellow flowers irregularly marked with red.

Cream Star—an apt name, this, for one of the most prominent novelties of the year: a petunia that is distinguished by creamy-white flowers suggestively star-shaped. Dwarf and compact in form, this petunia is notably floriferous. Another new petunia, which rejoices in the name Glow, is in



"AW, NUTS!"

By Bert Bushell

For lips as bright, and hands as soft  
And fair are always near,  
To staunch the wounds and kiss away  
The welling, crystal tear. . .  
In love . . . out . . . then in again,  
Until I'm sure the fact is  
That stupid Cupid person uses  
Me for target practice.

A. W. GEO. HALL.

### THE WINTER DAYS PASS

THE winter days pass  
In garments of spun glass.

The sun can make eyes wilt  
Better than any gilt.

And all this glitter and sheen  
Is loveliness too keen.

But the evening sky bends over  
Like a lover to a lover.

KENNETH MILLAR.

### A WORD TO THE WISE

LITTLE lady never pray  
A ring of gold to wear  
Lest you find it in your nose,  
Much to your despair!

### Results!

I HAVE never asked for much  
From this world's annointed;  
Strange to say from day to day  
I've not been disappointed!

### Tragedy

HE GAVE her books on everything  
From Proust to Aphrodite;  
She fretted out her little soul  
For just one frilly nightie!

MONA GOULD.



## NEW BLOUSETTES

That  
Sing Of The Spring!

Light, white, and dainty as a milkweed puff!  
Wisely styled to add charm to your suit. Cotton  
batiste and rayon sheers—with knowing use of  
smocking, fagoting, lace touches. Only representa-  
tive of a vast assortment. Sizes 32 to 38  
in the group.

Above—each 3.49. Below—each 2.98

Main Floor, Centre

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Jean Cote, with yellow predominate, and McGredy's Pride, the rose dominant, are two other recent introductions that display a soft blending of rose and yellow. But, if your fancy—as my own does—happens to run to yellow, you would find these roses irresistible; Eclipse, yellow very faint-

ly tinged with pink, Golmain, brilliant yellow, and Doubloons, a climbing rose with golden blooms that are delicately perfumed. As for white roses, here are two to try. One, Summer Snow, is a climber that blooms all season; the other, Snowbank, is of the dwarf polyantha type.

## Lavender AND Loveliness



LOVELINESS is often breath-catching. It is always so where England's socialites gather. And when you seek the reason you find it in one ever-present, lovable fragrance—the Yardley Lavender. There's a sweetness to its appeal—and a young freshness—that compel admiration.

Yardley English Lavender Soap—The Luxury Soap of the World—35c a large cake, 3 for \$1.00

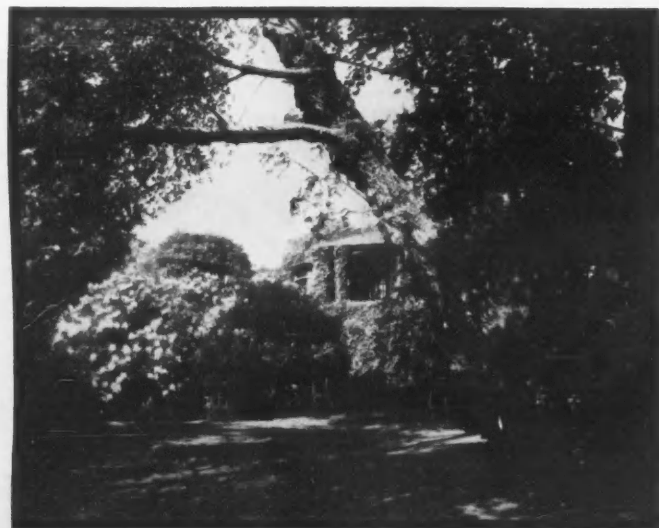
Yardley English Lavender Face Powder—\$1.10

Yardley English Complexion Cream—\$1.10

THE CHARM created by Yardley can be yours, too . . . for many lovable preparations by Yardley are awaiting you at the better drug and department stores. Learn for yourself how delightful the Yardley Lavender is . . . how fittingly you may wear it wherever you go. Discover the subtle refining qualities of Yardley face creams and lotions—how fairy-like are the Yardley complexion powders—how discreetly intriguing are the Yardley cosmetics. And . . . write now to Yardley & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Yardley House, Toronto, for a FREE copy of "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street."

# YARDLEY LAVENDER

Beauty Preparations



RHODODENDRONS, which thrive in British Columbia, are a beautiful feature in the Victoria garden of Mrs. G. H. Barnard.